

conclusion. I will take a day or two and then present the matter to the House. It is only a question of making up my mind.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—I have supreme respect for the Chair, but I want to bring to your notice that you were kind enough to inform that you would give your ruling today. May I request that the matter be expedited?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Tomorrow or the day after, I will give my opinion.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1959-60— GENERAL DISCUSSION.

(Continued)

†**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY** (Coondapur).—Sir, at this stage I would only make a few general observations. We hear a lot about the change of policy of the ruling party during the last three or four years and that socialistic pattern of society or socialism is the objective of the ruling party. I have been searching in this rather intelligent but very dull document presented by the Hon'ble the Finance Minister, for any signs of the socialistic pattern or socialism. I found no trace of socialism in the document at all. It may be an intelligent, well-drawn up document, but there is no socialism in it at all. It may be asked whether it is necessary. In this connection I should like to quote a passage from a recent book on economics:

“The function of the budget processes is to make a consistent whole of the entire policy of the Government and to achieve a balance among the various objectives of policy. The main objectives of policies are national security, social security, economic and social progress and political stability.”

We are not concerned with national security here, but as to social security, economic and social progress, we must have some definite objective. But I am afraid there is very little of it in the Budget. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister was pleased to say that we

were nearing a psychological and emotional integration, but as far as I know, we are as far from any such integration as ever or to some extent we are in a much worse position. It is quite natural that there should be criticism against the Government, even though it is dealing justly with all the parts of the State. Personally I feel that the Government, or the Cabinet, have not integrated their policy with regard to the whole State. There is a feeling that even now, though they may not be willing to admit it that, there is a lacking in something in their approach to the State as a whole. One of the most important things that confronts every legislator in every part of the State is the question of the services. Now when I speak of the services, we have to admit that it is really a difficult problem. It cannot be denied that to integrate the services of all the patches is rather a difficult problem and I know that the Government have been tackling this problem with the greatest effort and I hope with the greatest sincerity also. But apart from that, there is a feeling that they are not fast enough. How many times have we not heard in this House that the integration of services, equation of posts, etc., are going to take place. I remember even in the last session, we were told by the Chief Minister that by the end of December or the first week of January, everything was going to be finalised. Even yesterday I had been to my district and there everybody asks: when is it going to take place? We do not know. We are at a loss. Statements are made in this House and in press conferences, but even now excepting a bare statement that there is some task still remaining to be done and 'we are at it', there is nothing definite. Of course, as I said already, there could be a feeling that the old Mysoreans have been treated shabbily, the old Madras parts of this State have been treated badly and the north Karnatak people have been let down and so on.

†**Sri T. SUBRAMANYA** (Minister for Law, Labour and Local Self-Government).—If everybody feels hurt then nobody is hurt, and we are just.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I would only like to utter a word of caution to the Government that in their zeal to hurry up, it is likely that injustice, either knowingly or unknowingly, is meted out to certain persons and I request the Government to see and rectify such errors.

†**Sri T. MARIAPPA** (Minister for Finance).—I can assure the Hon'ble Member that we will not be hasty. In fact when we attended to this problem it appeared to us that a little more consideration was necessary and a little more delay.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Even after all has been considered and done, I submit, there might be cases of injustice done to some persons and Government must be free to rectify such errors. There is a feeling that everything is over and that our cry will be a cry in the wilderness. Such should not be the case.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We will provide for appeals in such cases.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I have been listening to several speeches in the House for the last several years and let it not be understood that what I am going to say is the opinion of my party. I am placing only my personal views. There is only one I.C.S. officer in the State. Some of my friends will of course disagree with me. If any case my feeling is that we do not have enough number of I.C.S. officers in the State. I know that even against that one officer, very bitter and serious criticisms have been levelled. I am not quite sure whether such criticisms are right or wrong. I am not here to judge this issue. I am practically a stranger to know all these things, but my own feeling is that when Madras, Bombay and several other States could have and maintain several I.C.S. Officers...

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM (Kolar Gold Fields).—Why does the Hon'ble member want more of these white elephants? We have one already.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I am not committing anybody in this matter. I know they are paid high, but it does not matter in the interest of administration. I reiterate my feeling that we

are not having a sufficient number of outside I.C.S. Officers in the State. That is my own opinion. Now, Sir, the efficiency of an administration does not mainly depend upon the officers themselves. It also depends upon the Ministry. I find there is a reverse process that is followed in some other States. There is a doubt in the minds of the public and myself also: "Are the Ministers governing or are they being governed?"

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY (Mysore).—Governed by this Assembly.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I do not know. That is the difficulty here. My own feeling is that the Ministers are not holding the reins in their hands tight enough. Sir, the Hon'ble Ministers should not appoint anybody. They have to lay down policy and see that it is carried out. Criticisms have been made in the House that Ministers are interfering with the appointments of peons. I have heard that criticism. They are interfering in the appointments of petty officials. Personally I am satisfied that in several cases there has been such interference. Now, I say Sir, there is a feeling that the Ministers are not governing. I say, Sir, for Heaven's sake govern. I am not sorry if I am wrong. My own feeling is that the Ministers must be strong enough to govern and see that the policies laid down by them are carried out by others, and not that they carry on the policies laid down by others. There is a general feeling of frustration and discontentment among the officials. One of the most important things that gives dissatisfaction, that frustrates these officials is the question of their emoluments. I will take category by category. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister might remember that during the last meeting of the Development Council, I raised this question and said that if they wanted the developmental work to go at a greater pace, they must have a sufficient number of technical staff. There is a reference in the Hon'ble the Finance Minister's speech and he was pleased to say, if I remember aright, that nearly 26 per cent of the revenue was spent on the services and that we were not lagging behind Madras

or other States in the quantum of the revenue spent on the services. Now, I find that the Doctors, the Engineers, the Veterinary Surgeons and the agricultural Graduates are paid the lowest pay in the whole State. For example, there is a development block in my own constituency. For nearly more than a year I was trying to get a supervisor. Practically no work is done and all the work is at a standstill in that block. If we go through the Gorwala Report, we will see that he has made some of the most scathing attacks on the N.E.S. administration in the State. There is some justification for it. I am not saying that this is a general thing everywhere. But due to lack of technical staff, most of the development work is held up and it took a year for me to get a supervisor transferred to my block and begin the work. Why are they not coming? If they are transferred, they will not go there. Supposing they have to go there, they will take medical leave. There is a primary health centre. I have been trying to get a Doctor there. Personally, I went and interviewed some friends of mine who want to enter Government service, but who do not want to go to the villages at all. I believe L.M.P. Doctors' pay starts somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rs. 80. The other day I met an L.M.P. Doctor with condensed course getting Rs. 105 after 10 years service in Bangalore. It is most preposterous, most unjust. In other States, a Doctor who puts in a service in rural parts gets a rural allowance of Rs. 300. Our Doctors without any other practice are given Rs. 80 or Rs. 100. Under such circumstances how can the Government expect any doctors to come and work in hospitals? Can they expect any engineer after having spent considerable sums of money to the extent of Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000 to come and work for a pittance? Similarly, Veterinary Doctors and Agricultural Graduates. General complaint seems to be that the Finance Minister is the stumbling block. Everywhere the same cry is heard. Now, there is an assurance in the Hon'ble the Finance Minister's speech

that something is going to be done in this direction. I am submitting to this Hon'ble House and requesting the Cabinet to consider this matter very seriously. It is not a question of posting a supervisor there or a supervisor here. But it is a question of development work. There is an assurance from the Hon'ble the Finance Minister that there is an allotment of nearly Rs. 35 crores for the next year. How are the Government going to spend that money? If they are going to spend the money as they have done hitherto, then can they believe that they will be able to spend this amount? I have got very great doubts. Unless the Government moves and moves very quickly in this direction and makes the job of a Doctor, or an Engineer or a Veterinary Surgeon or an Agricultural Graduate attractive enough to enter the Government service and work I do not think they will be able to spend this amount. I find several Engineers and Doctors resigning and going to other States for employment. It is a thing which is of vital importance to this State. Unless they do something very quickly, things may go very bad. Now, in this connection when I mention the services, Sir, one of the glaring things that comes to my mind is the conditions of the Police in the lower cadre.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—May I interrupt for a minute? Only a month ago, Andhra revised the scales of pay of their employees and our scales of pay compare very favourably to those scales of pay.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—If there is a bad neighbour, it is no use saying that I am a little better than the bad neighbour. It does not serve any purpose at all. I am simply placing before the Government the facts as they are. Now, I find with regard to the Police force, the lowest expenditure incurred in the whole of India is in the Mysore State. I find that Mysore spends about 4.8 per cent, Bombay 10 per cent being the highest, Madras 8.8 per cent, Andhra 8.8 per cent and Kerala 5.5 per cent.

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2-30 P.M.

We are even below Kerala in this respect. I am not saying with regard to higher officials.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN (Deputy Minister for Finance).—That shows that we are law-abiding.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—The Deputy Minister for Finance has been a lawyer; he must be knowing the condition of the constable.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—In view of the recent revision, this percentage will go up a bit.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—What is the worth of your socialism if you cannot give social security to these constables?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—The constables get the same pay as in Madras or Andhra. We carried over the staff from Madras. We give them the same pay.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—The Finance Minister is a very intelligent man. He can give quick replies, but his replies do not satisfy us. It is not a question of this State spending more than what other States are spending. Give them the security. I am not comparing the salaries of Madras and the Andhra constables with those of the constables in Mysore. You are all socialists. You are bent upon bringing socialism in the State. In this case I am just asking the Government; what is the disparity between the constable's pay and the pay given to the higher officials?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—In the Police we have kept it at 1:30. Our aim is to bring it to 1:20.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—It is not a question of aim. I have been placing this question before this House and urging that something must be done with regard to the Police constables. Why I am saying this in this connection is that the ruling party and the Cabinet are bent upon introducing prohibition throughout the State. While pleading for enhanced pay for the constable, I have something to say about the working of prohibition policy

and the havoc that is caused in the Police Department by the introduction of prohibition. I heard the Law Minister, while a question was being discussed the other day, saying, that according to article 47 of the Constitution, Government has to introduce prohibition. Article 47 has to be observed as a whole, not a truncated article 47. Article 47 says that prohibition has to be introduced to safeguard the health of the nation. There seems to be misplaced enthusiasm, or misplaced sense of duty in this respect. I do not know how many members of the Cabinet or other people do sincerely believe that prohibition will bring us Rama Rajya. We are not at all committed to introducing prohibition as an end in view. The end is to bring up the health of the nation. It is for this purpose we have to introduce my prohibition. There is prohibition in district. I know the ins and outs of the department of prohibition and how the same is working and how the Police Department is working in this regard. I am reiterating that drinking is one of the worst evils. We are not advocating drinking at all. But my point is, can the Government make it a success at all. It has been said by many wise men that it cannot be a success, it has not been a success anywhere else, it will not be a success at all. That is why, several friends have been pressing the Government to appoint an impartial committee. I wrote a pamphlet on prohibition in Kannada, titled '*Rajajiavara Bhuranthi*'. Some people have got a *bhuranthi* that they will make it a success though in their heart of hearts they don't believe it. I discussed this matter a year ago with a very important member of the ruling party and he confessed that he knew that the evils were there but as long as they were Congressmen they could not help it. That ought not to be the attitude. If you have got the courage of your convictions and you are convinced that it is not a success, it cannot be a success? Why go on with it? It is not fair to the nation, it is not fair to the State. The Planning Commission is against it. They wanted Government to go slow in the matter

and because some members of your party wanted it, it is to be thrust into the gullets of the States and at what cost. Mahatma Gandhi might have advocated it. But suppose you find out that it is a farce and that it is not in the interests of the State that it should be continued; then you should reconsider your policy. I know it is not possible to have unanimous opinion in this respect. Government is not able to find out whether it is unanimous or not. On no problem can there be unanimity.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What is the policy so far as P.S.P. is concerned?

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—No policy has been set down with regard to prohibition. Like my friends on the other side, some of my leaders come from the Congress. They are still adhering to Gandhian ideals. Some of my revered leaders say that prohibition is good, but there is no set policy with regard to prohibition, from my party. Even the Communist Government in Kerala are not saying anything against it. It is no reason because the Kerala Government is not going that way, this Government should not do it.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—There are signs that even in Russia prohibition may be introduced.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—In Russia they did introduce prohibition but it became a racket and then they withdrew it. Even last year when Sri Nijalingappa was the Chief Minister they said that they would come to definite conclusion in the matter. But in one district and one taluk this piecemeal prohibition is introduced. If the Government want to introduce it, let them introduce it once for all. Hordes of people just cross the border and drink to their fullest contentment.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We want to go step by step, consolidate and proceed further. It is a cautious, wise policy.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—It is farce, committed in instalments. The Finance Minister is a very experienced and intelligent gentleman. He knows what I am saying is the gospel truth, but I appeal to the Cabinet as a whole to reconsider the policy, convince the Central Government and the Planning

Commission that it is not in the interests of the nation that this policy should be continued or extended in the State.

One thing more. We are very happy that there are not many taxation proposals in the budget this year. But I find that there is one small proposal which is uncalled for. The Finance Minister proposes to levy a small percentage of tax on passenger and goods traffic on road transport services. We do not know on whom this tax falls, whether it is on the passengers, on the proprietors or on the goods. How do the people as a whole are affected we are not given a clear picture. We find that in the Centre they have increased the tax on diesel oil. We know that in our State practically a majority of the buses and lorries run on diesel oil. Though the Finance Minister of the Centre has thrown out an assurance that taxes may not be levied in the case of bus traffic and lorry traffic connected with agriculture—I am not pleading on behalf of the bus owners or lorry owners—but still this tax on diesel oil will hit them very hard. We have been crying loud for railways in the State, for Mangalore-Hassan and other railways, and it has ceased a little since the promise is held out. In my own district there is no railway line for six to seven miles. We totally depend upon buses and lorries and in the face of it it is not fair to hit the lorry or bus owners at this stage.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Government itself runs a majority of the buses in Bombay; in Hyderabad also passenger traffic is nationalised.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—One other thing which I want to place before the House is the question of tax arrears. I find that according to the Finance Minister's speech the tax arrears to the extent of Rs. 431.75 lakhs are still due to the State. It is a huge amount. In almost all these cases coercive steps can be taken and recovered. I remember we have urged this question in the last two Budget sessions and put several questions and we know, you, Sir, came down on most of us when we asked for

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names of persons who were tax evaders. Government was not willing to give the names. I should like to submit to this House that in the question of tax arrears due to Government we are certainly entitled, even if there is tax arrear of one pie, to press upon the Government, to harass the Government, to see that these arrears are recovered as early as possible.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—Harassing is bad.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—This huge amount is due for considerable time. I know how arrears were being collected in the erstwhile State of Madras while we were there. As regards Sales Tax there is a process through the Revenue Department. If one fails to pay it, immediately proceedings are launched before a magistrate and steps taken. I do not know if any such coercive steps are taken against the tax evaders. Send them to jail if they do not pay the amount. I do not know why this Government is fighting shy.....

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We are not fighting shy. In fact every process is set in motion.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—These assurances or mantras we have been hearing in this House for the last two or three years. Allegations have been made that some of the most important tax evaders belong to the party in power and that the party in power feels it very delicate to take up steps against such gentlemen. When we demanded names vehemently it was refused.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is not the Government; I did not want the defaulters' names to come up before the House.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I am placing my view-point.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—I would request the Leader of the Opposition not to argue on rumours. It is not being fair to us.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Please turn to page five of my speech. In fact I wanted to place all the materials before the House. That is the reason which emboldened us to place this matter of

arrears of tax because we have been able to collect all the arrears. In fact except what we inherit from Hyderabad, in all other cases we have done exceedingly well.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Even that answer is very vague. "We have done the best that we could" does not satisfy us.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—During the period at our disposal we have been able to do the best if you compare the collections with any other State in India.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I submit publication of the names of tax evaders will be one of the important steps taken in the way of collection. Rather than taking coercive steps if the Government is pleased to publish the names of tax evaders that will be one of the important steps that will instigate the tax evader to pay up the arrears.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—That will be very poor consolation. In public interest names should not be disclosed.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—It is not a question of consolation; it is a question of getting tax arrears as early as possible.

Next, I wish to say one word with regard to land reforms. Of course the Hon'ble the Finance Minister was very vague. He wanted to safeguard the interests of people, small, medium, big (*Laughter*) and ultimately I do not know what will be the shape of these land reforms in this House. If they are going to satisfy the interests of the richer, poorest and middle classes.....

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—Then *status quo*.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—And if this is an indication of the things to come, then woe be unto those who are expecting any relief from this Government as regards land reforms.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Can we hurt people unnecessarily?

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—It is too premature.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I am very glad that the Finance Minister wants to bring land reforms without hurting. What we are expecting and what we are hearing will come true if

this is an indication of the things to come.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—Nagpur decision is there.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It will be in the best interests of rural economy.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I want to say one or two things with regard to the economic situation. Hon'ble the Finance Minister has referred to the statement made by the Finance Minister of the Government of India.

“The drop in agricultural production last year, which was the lowest on record since 1953—1954.....”

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I have quoted the economic survey of the Government of India which was incorporated in the Finance Minister's speech.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—

“affected the availability of foodgrains and other agricultural products during the current year. The rate of growth of industrial production also slowed down while prices showed an upward trend through a major part of the year. The situation has eased somewhat in recent months... ”

I am not going to read further. But it is admitted that the food production last year was the lowest.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—On account of seasonal conditions.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—After the First Five-Year Plan and in the middle of the Second Five-Year plan with the value attendant upon the plans and with the propaganda that is going on with regard to minor irrigation, with regard to manures, seeds, etc., we find that in the year 58-59.....

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—1957-58.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Yes, in the year 1957-58 the food production is the lowest. If the seasons are not sympathetic towards us or angry, perhaps the situation will continue for ever if this statement is an indication of things to come.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—It has changed in 1958-59.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Weather has changed.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Our efforts as well as good weather have helped us.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—It is really a sad state of affairs. I wish the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture was here. I have been repeatedly impressing upon him and his Department that that is one of the most important things in the future set-up of any Government in this country, but what I find is that this particular branch of Government is a boneless one. It is not a complaint that I am making. I am saying this because I am taking very keen interest in agriculture and in almost all the development works in my area. In that connection I have addressed several letters to this department and notwithstanding all the assurances I received very few answers to my letters. I have read in the Gazette that every letter will be promptly replied to, but I as an M.L.A. have written several letters to the Agriculture Department and I have not received any replies to them. I do not know why. There must be something totally wrong in this Department. In my district I have been very closely connected with this Department. I have been actively helping them and participating in all their activities, but I find that everything is mere paper production and nothing more.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I am sorry if they have not acknowledged the Hon'ble Member's letters. I shall see that they are acknowledged.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I find that this Department has been very slack. We on this side are very anxious to see that every Department works to the highest pitch, but I find that this Department does not even reply to letters and that this is a very, very sleepy department.

I was pressing that we should have as many seed farms as possible, at least the minimum number allowed. I discussed the matter with the Minister, the Secretary and the Director and they assured me that it would be done, but I am sorry to say that they have gone behind their promises. After this assurance was made to me I went to the district with the hope that certain seed farms would be brought into being and

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to my surprise when I went to the district office I found stoppage of work on an order issued from the Department here. Then I again came here and represented the matter. Then I was assured that the order did not hold good and that they would proceed with the work. Then I again went back to Mangalore and enquired of the officials there when I was told that the department had found fault with them for communicating the fact to me. I cannot understand why the district office should have been found fault with for communicating the fact to me. I am only very anxious that we should have as many seed farms as possible. That is also the policy of the Central Government, but what is the position today? I am sorry to say that the Department is in a very deplorable state.

I request the Government to seriously tackle the question of agriculture because the development of minor irrigation, agriculture, etc., mainly depends on this Department. When I am on this question, I wish to say something in particular about the food situation. We heard that last year 18,000 tons of paddy were purchased by this Government for having a buffer stock. How it was collected, what was the method used, etc., we do not know. As far as I know, in Shimoga and surrounding districts where most of the paddy was collected there was no human law at all and it was all jungle law that prevailed there then. The Finance Minister was pleased to say that we were very near psychological and emotional integration. I say that even before this integration and the formation of the new Mysore State, South Kanara District, particularly my taluk of Coondapur, was very intimately connected with Shimoga District and trade was mutual there. We were taking most of the surplus paddy from Shimoga to our district because we have got the largest number of rice hullers.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I thought South Kanara was a surplus district.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—It is really a deficit district. There is a wrong impression that it is a surplus district. The point that I was making

was that 18,000 tons of paddy were collected by purchases at almost market rates last year. The method through which they used to collect paddy was very inhuman. They prevented other persons from purchasing paddy in Shimoga and surrounding districts. My request to Government is to find out what has happened to those 18,000 tons of paddy.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We have got it. We released some quantity to the public through the fair price depots and the remainder we have got.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—The Food Minister was pleased to say that 1503.40 pallas of rice were issued last year. According to simple arithmetic the remainder has got to be somewhere, but when I made enquiries my information was otherwise. A certain gentleman sent me a packet of rice from Bombay Karnatak area where 30,000 pallas of rice were stored. It is not at all fit for human consumption. They could not sell it even by auction. I am told there are very many instances where rice has been hoarded and it is not at all consumable. When I put a question the other day in this connection, we were assured in this House that my statement was not correct and the Revenue Minister was pleased to say that Government had got that stock. Sir, food is not a party matter.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It should not be a party matter.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Even in the Centre I know they are consulting the Opposition on every question. If I am not wrong, there they have got an All-Party Committee to advise Government. A revered leader of my Party, Sri Ashok Mehta, was the head of a Committee, which toured the whole country and submitted a report. I am told that even in Madras the Government has appointed an All-Party Committee to advise Government on the food situation. But this Government is following some old closed-door, purdah, policy. We do not know the quantum of rice procured last year, the quantum that was released through fair price depots and the quantum of paddy that still remains, the quantum of rice that is still edible either by human

beings or by cattle. I am making a very serious allegation that all is not well with the food grains that we have left in the godowns. The history of our food storage is a racket. I know that last year Government kept most of the paddy in the possession of the millers. Most of the millers milled the paddy and sold the rice and this year they replaced the last year's stock when they were asked to produce the stock.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—If that is true, then it will be fresh paddy.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Paddy and also rice are stored. I am surprised at the attitude of the Finance Minister. It is not merely paddy that is stored, but also rice. If rice is replaced it is spoiled.

Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO (Kaup).—Even if paddy is replaced, in the meantime, during the interregnum the money is available to the merchants.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—What is the attitude of the Government? Are the Government interested in aiding the merchants in trading in paddy by supplying the necessary finances? It cannot be both ways.

3 P.M.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—If the Hon'ble Member says that the stocks have deteriorated and are unfit for human consumption, it is one thing. It is a matter of enquiry and we will do it. But in the same breath he says that the whole thing is replaced.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I did not say 'the whole thing.' I know several cases, not all cases, where the merchants hold the paddy and sell it. There are cases where rice was stored up and is not fit for human consumption and it is supplied. Therefore I demand an immediate enquiry to be held and a statement to be placed before the House regarding the state of affairs last year.

Coming to this year, 50 thousand tons of rice are proposed to be procured in some of the districts of the State. On a certain date, I believe on 13th February 1959, there was an order to freeze all stocks of paddy and rice in the possession of millers and merchants

and the order says that they will be paid prices fixed according to the notification. In fact the price was fixed a month later. Really, this Government is blundering a lot. The price was fixed nearly a month after the Central Government fixed the price. The price required to be paid is the price fixed on the date of freezing and Government did not fix any price at all. In fact the notification says that they will be paid the price already stated. This is a serious matter, Sir, and the Government will be compelled to answer this in a court of law. I find that several merchants have paid thousands of rupees and some of the merchants in my own taluk and district will be losing 10 to 15 thousand rupees out of this procurement. What the Government is paying now is a pittance. The merchants are not likely to keep quiet. Government will have to justify itself in a court of law.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—That is why the order says that they shall sell it to the Government at a rate to be fixed by the Government. They shall sell it at a future date. Therefore the sale takes place on a date on which the prices are fixed, not on the day on which the stocks are frozen. We have taken legal opinion in the matter and if it comes to a court of law, I suppose we will have to face it.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—'To be fixed' is a new element. I find from the notification that the price is already fixed. Whatever that be, I was just saying that there was a racket going on with regard to procurement of food-stuffs in Shimoga district. I would again come to the point of emotional integration. There is a great discrimination meted out to the merchants of my district. Nearly 150 persons applied for licences in South Kanara District and only two have been given licences. I had a discussion about this with the Hon'ble Minister and all the officers concerned and I went to the extent of discussing the matter with the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga. I told them that this state of affairs should not continue and if licences were given at the end of the

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season, in April or May, it would not help anybody. 114 licences were issued to merchants in Shimoga and only two got licences from South Kanara. Not only that; persons without licences were allowed to take paddy from South Kanara to Shimoga. A gate was put up unauthorisedly on the border. Even now there is a border between South Kanara and Shimoga. They do not consider they are a part and parcel of the State. There was a gate illegally put up. Every lorry was stopped, seized without reason and no records were maintained. Some kind of chits were given. I have a few sample chits with me. The chits simply said that so much of paddy was received. The lorries were kept on the roadside without any records. As I said, the notification requires the price to be fixed. Even under Sections 103 and 114 of the Criminal Procedure Code, after a search, certain records are to be maintained and sent to the Magistrate. Nothing is done and absolute lawlessness prevails. As I said once before in this House, it is the jungle law that is prevailing here. This state of affairs should not continue for long. I and some of the merchants went to the Deputy Commissioner, because this is a very serious matter. I have brought this fact to the notice of the Minister for Agriculture. I know that each person was demanded one or two thousand rupees for a college that is going to be put up there.

Mr. SPEAKER.—How much more time would the Hon'ble Member require? He has already taken fifty-five minutes.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—About fifteen minutes more, Sir.

The House adjourned for Recess at Five Minutes past Three of the Clock and reassembled at Thirty-five Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Sir, I was saying that there was a feeling

in certain quarters that they were discriminated. I appeal to the Government not to give any scope for such things at all. Justice, it is said, should not only be done, but must seem to have been done.

Such an impression should not be given. I have brought to the notice of the Government several of these things. I hope the Government will take immediate action and avoid such things in future. One other aspect of the food production I will explain and that is about minor irrigation. It is a most important thing concerning our State and most other southern States. Of course, though it is important, sufficient attention has not been given up till now and we have the promise of the Government that they have established two circles to go into this question of investigation and execution. The same question arises if we could get enough staff there.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We have.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—We do not know. We must see in action. It is not a question of establishing two circles only, but it is a question of having enough officers.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We have got enough officers. They will work with full complements and with enough speed.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Top priority may be given to minor irrigation works in the context of food production in future at least. Now, I find from the Budget, that very little attention is given to the enormous fish wealth that has accrued to our State. There is a coast line of nearly 200 miles. I do not know what we cannot do with regard to the sea. In Japan, they are working wonders. It is a miracle. Yesterday I was in Mangalore. I heard they have got a fish of 40 feet length which ordinarily fetches a value from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500. We see here that little attention is given to the development of fishing harbours. The allotment is Rs. 13,000 plus Rs. 25,000 for fishing harbours. I do not know with that sort of allotment what we can do for fishing harbours. If the Government is really anxious to develop fishing harbours and fishing

industry in the State, they must be more generous. This sort of treatment will help nobody at all. I have been pressing on the Government for a considerable time for the improvement of what is called link roads, linking the main roads with the fishing villages. Last year 32 estimates were prepared in South Kanara of which one road alone was taken. up 31 roads could not be taken up because the estimates in several cases came to more than a lakh of rupees and the Fishing Department said that they were not in a position to execute these roads and they should have to be taken up by the Public Works Department. According to the Hon'ble the Finance Minister's statement, it has been under the consideration of the Government and it has been under the consideration of Government for a number of years now. If you want to see that fisheries are developed and developed quickly, these roads must be taken up and developed quickly and given top priority. There are many other things to be done. If the fishermen in South Kanara catch a lot of fish, there are no storage, transport and proper marketing facilities; it is no good merely saying that fisheries should be developed. As I already said, the big fish which they caught had to be thrown away because it rotted and the person who purchased could not cure it. Unless proper arrangement is made for marketing fish, this development of fishing is no good at all.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—That is the reason why I made a special mention about it in my speech.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I find that one harbour in the coastline, namely, Mangalore, is being taken up for development and a large amount has been set apart for its development. Even here, I have been very much pained to find politics playing in the matter. It is unanimously held that in South Kanara, Malpe Harbour is the most important harbour from question of natural facilities though Mangalore is a bigger commercial centre. Even here, as I said, the advantage is taken away. . .

Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO.—It is not correct to say that Malpe is better than Mangalore, as far as I know.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I know the Hon'ble gentleman is coming from Mangalore and he is partial to Mangalore naturally. That does not mean that Malpe is worse than Mangalore.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—South Kanara is divided on this issue?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It is natural that some should sponsor Mangalore and some should sponsor Malpe. But from the evidence we have got, Mangalore has got already certain conveniences. It is going to be an all-weather port while Malpe is still a deep-sea port. The technical opinion is in favour of Malpe for being a deep sea port. In view of the favourable situation in Mangalore to be an all-weather port, namely, advantage of rail connection, export-import facilities and its being already developed into a small harbour, it is proposed to be developed as an all-weather port. In fact the whole thing has been studied by the Hydraulic Research Centre at Poona and the entire matter is before the Government of India. Ultimately it is the Government of India that decides in favour of an all-weather port and the House will be glad if the Government of India decides on one port at least.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I am really glad that at least Mangalore Harbour is going to be developed. I am not against it. In this connection, I press upon the Government that there are several harbours in South Kanara and North Kanara. There is a beautiful harbour in Karwar. It is one of the most beautiful and one of the most natural harbours. I would like to press upon the Government to press upon the Centre to take up all these bigger harbours and also smaller harbours in these two Districts. A lot of work has to be done in regard to ports. I find the administration of the ports is a new thing and they are fumbling about it. I had discussion in Mangalore with regard to administration of Ports. They have not given attention to it. Their treatment is step-motherly. They are not experienced

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enough. They must give more attention, more study to this aspect of development of ports and fisheries and come to a decision very soon.

One word about the mineral wealth. The old Mysore at least is very developed and very conscious in this respect. But I should like to press the case of malnad areas. Very little has been done for the development of malnad areas in this respect at least. For example in South Kanara and North Kanara we do not know what lies under the ground. No regular survey has been made in this respect. It is absolutely necessary that this side of the development work should be taken up immediately. Wherever we go it is agriculture and agriculture alone that is stressed. I request the Government to make a thorough survey of the malnad areas of the State and take up whatever can be taken up immediately.

I have spoken fairly long. As the Minister for Finance said, there has been Herculeam task for the last two years. I do realise it. As a member of the Opposition I do not know whether I should gloat over the chaos that is prevailing on the other side. I hope it will be over very soon. This sort of delay is not only due to the interference but it is also due to the unsettled situation on the other side, but that is for them. I hope at least henceforward there won't be such a thing and the grave problems facing the State will be taken up seriously and without any hindrance. In this respect, the Minister for Finance and some of the other Ministers also told me several times, appealed to me in this respect that democracy should be given a fair trial, that there should be an organised opposition. I am really thankful to the Hon'ble Members of the Government for this sympathetic attitude. It is not a question of sympathy alone. If the Government is to exist, if organised democratic Government is to exist, one thing has to be taken into consideration that unless there is an organised opposition there will be no democracy. If you want to continue as a democratic Government, there should

be an equally organised disciplined opposition.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Also qualitative opposition.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I find at certain times this sermonising goes a little far, but they must be *bona fide* on the other side also. It is not a question of simply saying that there should be an organised opposition without the person who makes the statement believing it. It may be unpleasant. Sometimes our criticisms, our language may be a little harsh, may not be palatable, but this is a game; you have to give and take. There is no question of saying he is harsh.

Sri A. V. NARASIMHA REDDY.—But in keeping with the dignity of the House.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I am reading reports of proceedings of Parliament and State Legislatures. Sometimes the situation prevailing in the Parliament is really chaotic.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Let us set up a very healthy convention.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I am certainly hopeful. We will try our utmost. At this juncture I am making an appeal, let the other side treat the opposition with respect and give all their dues and we shall try our utmost and I for myself will give an assurance to the Government and to you, Sir, that we will try to set up a healthy convention, a healthy opposition and unless there is organised opposition there won't be democracy in this State.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Excluding the leader of the Opposition, I would like that other members should not take more than 20 minutes.

†Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA (Mangalore I).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I suggest that twenty minutes may not be adequate if we are really to contribute usefully our observations? I should find it very rigid. However, I shall be as rapid as possible and in doing so, I shall not be able to express myself so well. I believe that the time taken in interruptions will not be reckoned against me.

May I congratulate the Finance Minister and the Department on the very excellent budget that they have

presented? They bear witness to the progressive strengthening of the position of the finances of the State and I must certainly not fail to compliment the Finance Minister and at the same time I am failing in my duty if I do not express myself with regard to certain schemes which have been formulated, certain schemes which ought to have been given top priority and certain schemes which are either totally neglected or are dealt with in a step-motherly fashion. It is only in that line that I am making the position very clear that I support the Budget in all its extent, but at the same time as my friend Sri Srinivas Shetty was pleased to observe, the first and foremost that really lacks proper attention in the Budget is the aspect relating to ports and pilotage. This aspect has been dealt with at page 63 of the Budget Memorandum. If we refer to that, we do find that the schemes formulated in the prior year have not been touched or implemented to any extent whatsoever. These ports the Mysore State is now getting. If we bear in mind that Mysore was land locked and an enormous effort was made by the far-sighted statesman Sir M. Visvesvaraya to try to get one port at whatever cost it might be and if God has given to the Mysore State to-day 23 ports and if we are not able to realise the importance of that, I really do not know how to characterise it; either the minds that ought to bestow their attention are preoccupied and are not able to do or not, or have not bestowed attention adequate enough. Let me be more clear. The ports, as already pointed, are potential, enormously good, but we find that only Rs. 6 lakhs have been provided and if we analyse the items, it does not touch the fringe of the problem. It is to be borne in mind that so far as Mangalore is concerned, there is not even a single provision there, but I am looking from a different angle altogether. These ports that have been given to the Mysore State are potentially immensely good but not adequately provided for. The Centre has given assistance so far as the development of ports is concerned to the extent of Rs. 19 to 20 crores to Bombay,

Rs. 14 crores to Calcutta, Rs. 8 crores to Madras, but what is it that we have been given? This is the only maritime State which has been neglected, and may I say, it may be to some extent due to the fact that the schemes have not been properly studied, properly formulated, properly evaluated and presented. How do we expect the Centre to apprise themselves of these minor details of so many ports like Karwar, Honavar, Bhatkal, Kundapur, Malpe and Mangalore unless we are able to present them ourselves. Could it be said that Government is unaware of the various reports that have been presented?

4 P.M.

Sir, you are aware that before the Kasturbhai Lalbhai Committee, which was appointed for the purpose of finding a place for a major port to be located, the claims of Mangalore, Malpe and Karwar were urged. That report gives all the information that is necessary. Is it that Government has not bestowed any attention on it? Is it that looking into the matter they have not formulated any schemes? Or is it going to be done now or hereafter? May I say that I am not here to criticise what has not been done? I only emphasise the supreme importance of it at the present and future. I hope the Government will not neglect it because there is not only a single advantage by the improvement of ports but there are multiple advantages under various heads for the progress or prosperity of the State on a very big scale. After Kasturbhai Lalbhai Committee report, Sri Nanjundaiah, an officer, was appointed to review all the minor ports. His report is there. After that there was another officer appointed for the purpose. He has given all the data. He has given all the information that is wanted. Is there not enough data to formulate some scheme? Nothing has been done. In the facilities that are required at the port, latrines have to be provided. Otherwise how are the persons coming to the ports expected to ease themselves? The House may probably know that this Government had a conference on the 3rd February where harbour experts, persons representing the State

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Trading Corporation and various other officers of the Central Government were present and where the whole situation was reviewed. The principle was accepted and it did not stop there. A sub-committee was appointed to go into the matter and find out various things that are needed, barges, etc. Every detail is furnished. With all the wealth of the details and all the things that are necessary, the Government could not spend six lakhs of rupees provided on the last occasion, provided in an unprecise manner. When we have not been able to spend six lakhs, not even sixty lakhs, how well could we persuade the Centre and try to get more money? Under the Second Five-Year Plan more than five to six crores have been provided for the purpose of improving minor ports. So far as this is concerned, there was a seminar in Mangalore with regard to the question of development of ports and not only there but also on various public platforms and study forums; either Government is in possession of the data or has not chosen to ascertain and find out. I would therefore request that at least now Government might be pleased to frame schemes and formulate all the necessary demands and provide for them not in an unprecise manner. I am taking a little time over this as it concerns the prosperity of the State and the future will justify that the sea coast that has been got into the Mysore State is going to be the main route of supply of the consumer goods that go into the hinterland. An aggregate of five million tons of consumer goods is now being brought from Madras and Bombay by railway. At a time when the railway is not able to cope with the demand and when three ports are working to saturation and congestion, taking the overall picture of the entire Union, there is going to be a saving of a few crores under this single head i.e., transport of consumer goods required by the Mysore State. So far as hinterland is concerned, which hinterland can be catered? is it near North Kanara or South Kanara? these ideas are placed time and again and yet the position is

as we find in the Budget. I would earnestly appeal to the Minister for Ports to at least look into it now and hereafter. These ports have not only to be developed for the purpose of commerce and industry but for the purpose of fisheries also. My friend Sri Srinivasa Shetty was pleased to refer to fishing harbour. It is not a new idea; it is before the Government. Considering the dimensions of the State what has been done in regard to this item is one over which one may not make anybody happy at all. A provision of Rs. 27,000 has been made, as could be seen from the plan outlay, for a fishing harbour. Either the idea of a fishing harbour is not there or the amount provided is tragically small that it is not at all really providing for it. It is only providing a sort of satisfaction for the people who may be thinking of having a fishing harbour at any time. It is revealed from the consolidated data that the 200 miles of the Mysore coast has potentialities for a catch which is three or four times the catch elsewhere. We are catching one-sixth of the whole of the catches in India, i.e., 1,55,000 tons. If we improve our methods we are going to catch double the contribution that is going to the nation or the State is going to get an income of the order of two crores of rupees. Is there not therefore justification to pay proper attention to this aspect that I am presenting? Further, so far as the question of fisheries is concerned, we are in need of food; food problem is engaging the attention of the Centre; it is engaging the attention of the State and the Chief Minister and persons concerned have always proclaimed that they are willing to accept and consider any suggestion in this behalf because it is an indisputable fact that food production has to be stepped up. A few thousands or a lakh of tons from fisheries is not the main consideration. A scheme was given and it has not received the attention of Government. With regard to certain schemes which are formulated, if we read the Budget memorandum the answer is that they could not be implemented and therefore there is variation from the provision

made and from the performance rendered. I may therefore try to impress upon the Government the supreme need of this scheme. If the fishing harbour is to be built, the question of railway or road to the particular locality arises. May I mention that the Central Government has been pleased to give an advance for this purpose out of Rs. 2½ crores for us? A sum of Rs. 54 lakhs which is to be spent on Hassan-Mangalore road is likely to be allowed to lapse. I want such a contingency to be avoided. I know there are other fields for the amount if you do not want it. If you allow the amount to lapse not only will we lose what we have got but what is going to come will also be diminished. If on the other hand we are able to spend we will get more. If the roads which lead to ports are going to be of great help and hence the amounts should not lapse, attention at the hands of the Government is essential, and I am sure they will do that.

In addition to the scheme for roads, there were various other schemes relating to the development of fisheries, establishment of a boat building yard at Mangalore, Malpe, Karwar and Honawar, but I do not know why they have not been taken up. In regard to fisheries, if we refer to the plan outlay as indicated in the printed book supplied to us, there is generous help coming from the Centre. The development of fisheries is definitely going to increase our food production and it is in that light that the Centre has promised generous help. Therefore, I cannot understand why adequate provision has not been made for development of fisheries. The question of food production is a very prominent one and in that direction the development of fisheries will help us to solve the problem of food production not only for our State but for the whole country. May I therefore put it in the shape of a question to Government, whether Government have till now surveyed the possibilities of stepping up food production either generally, or district by district or area by area or crop by crop? I would not have mentioned this but for the fact that during the last session at the

time of the food debate I had occasion to make mention of a scheme for stepping up food production by the development of the fishery industry in the State and at that time the Minister said that the matter would receive his attention. I doubt whether it has received his attention. If I am to judge by the practical results I should say that the matter has received very little attention. At that time I had referred to a scheme of stepping up food production by about a lakh of tons and I do not know at what stage the matter rests now. I have got with me the report of a Committee which was appointed by Government in which it has observed that the question of food production has not received as much attention as it should at the hands of Government. The Committee has stressed the potentialities of increase of food production by means of lift irrigation by pump sets. In order that it may receive proper attention at the hands of Government and the House, may I draw the attention of the Government and the House to the schemes referred to by me in the food debate? What is it that is suggested in those schemes? A little more staff to investigate in detail the schemes and submit a report to Government about their feasibilities. What is it that is likely to be achieved out of those schemes? Speaking about one river scheme, it will produce about 2,000 tons of food on 4,000 acres entailing an investment of Rs. 21 lakhs. The average percentage of return on the scheme will be 3.7 per cent. If we are to judge it by the average yield of investments in the country on such schemes we will find that this is a very good yield. It is said that the yield prescribed by the Central Government is 1.3 per cent whereas here we have got 3.7 per cent yield. If Government takes up this scheme I assure Government to do whatever humble service I can in the implementation of the scheme.

The scheme of rural electrification is very important not only for our State but for the whole country. These schemes should be considered from a broad perspective. My Hon'ble friend

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the Finance Minister will bear with me when I say that the Madras Government has made good progress in rural electrification. I would request the Finance Minister to approach the Madras Government with a request to spare about 50,000 kw. for us for a couple of years till the completion of our Sharavathy project, so that we may go ahead with our programme of rural electrification.

There are certain schemes not only in my district but in other districts also. If those are implemented we can definitely increase the yield which will be almost two tons per acre. I cannot understand why those schemes have not received proper attention from Government.

Coming to the question of electricity, Government is taking shelter by saying that a separate Board has been constituted, but I may say that the constitution of a Board does not in any way lessen the responsibility of Government in trying to make the best of what can be done for the benefit of the State. In this connection I wish to refer to the work of the Stores Purchase Committee either under the Board or under the Government. Something should be done to increase the tempo of work and to see that the necessary stores items are purchased and stored. I am told that stores purchased during the days of Seshadri Iyer are there still and even though most of them have ceased to be of any use, they are still not replaced. I would appeal to Government to constitute a committee or appoint an officer to analyse the stores of the Electricity Board or the Government Electrical Department and see that really useful items of stores are stored. I would not have mentioned this but for the fact that I was told that when an attempt was made to enhance the stores, a technical objection was raised that the decision of the Government was to limit the stores to a crore of rupees only. If the stores that you have already got are not good and are worn out and if the stores that you want are not easily manufactured in the country, is it not

prudence on the part of anybody responsible for managing it to see that orders are placed for those articles and those articles are purchased in time so that when power becomes available they can be easily switched on and put to proper use?

There are various other matters to which I want to refer. In Mangalore there is a Fisheries School, but I am told that the teachers there have not been given the new scales of pay. I hope the Minister will kindly take note of it and see what can be done in the matter.

There are a large number of girls' schools in Mangalore. There are a number of Inspectors to inspect those schools. It would have been better and more useful if instead of Inspectors there were more Inspectresses to inspect those girls' schools.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—Is it the complaint of the Hon'ble Member that after integration the Government of Mysore appointed Inspectors instead of Inspectresses.

SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—They may or may not have. I only pointed out the circumstances that exist. I am not blaming any one. I am not speaking of the past, immediate past or the forgotten past. I am only trying to seek remedy for the immediate present. Let me make it clear that I am not here to apportion any blame. If ever I have created such an impression, I will like to disabuse their mind of it. My attempt is to emphasise the present and the future rather than analyse the past. Let us draw a curtain over it. Of course, there is nothing wrong in trying to understand ourselves.

Sir, so far as the schemes which are Centrally sponsored are concerned, I wish to stress that particular attention should be paid to the West Coast Road. I am quite aware that the Hon'ble Minister for Finance and the Minister for Public Works have been recently trying to spend as much as possible. I am grateful to them for it. I hope they will continue to give the same attention or more attention.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—We will give greater attention.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I will be happy if the greatest attention is given. (*Laughter*). The point is this: I very much wish that my friend the Minister would post the necessary staff, the extra staff, the competent staff required to expedite the work of road. I say this emphatically because it is a Centrally sponsored scheme. The entire money is borne by the Central Government and Centrally sponsored schemes are to a large extent subsidised. We must go the whole hog and put all our efforts. Even if it is a question of investing more and recovering we should not shun our responsibility. I do not of course say that simply because the Centre is giving money, other things should be brushed aside. The relative merits should be considered. I am sure that this matter would be given the topmost priority, because if anything deserves our utmost attention, it is communications. I would therefore once again request that the staff necessary for the purpose of implementing the Centrally sponsored scheme should be posted immediately.

-Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I have made it clear to the P.W.D. authorities that they can spend as much amount as possible. It is a Central grant and we will be able to recoup it later. Even if there is inadequate provision in the budget, they are at liberty to spend and ask for more money.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Did I hear the Finance Minister say that the personnel is not available?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I did not say that at all. In fact, adequate personnel will be posted and the P.W.D. is allowed to spend more in time so that we may recoup from the Centre.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—In this general debate I would not like to spend time in conversations like this. I will wait for discussion on the P.W.D. demand. But I do wish to say and hope that now and hereafter at least, all possible things would be done in mutual interest. If our iron ores are to be sent out and our mineral wealth is to be exploited and if the well-being of the State is to be ensured, I do not

see why this should not receive the earliest attention.

On the subject of tourism, I wish to say that the Nandi hills is a peculiar and singular gift to Mysore State. A similar gift does not exist either in Madras or Bombay or Calcutta. I am aware that the Hon'ble Deputy Minister has been attempting to do something.

Sri B. BASAVALINGAPPA (Deputy Minister for Home).—Work has begun, Sir.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—May I tell the Hon'ble the Deputy Minister that I have read the Budget memorandum where it is stated that the work is in progress? I would very much like to know when the scheme was formulated, why two lakhs of rupees that were sanctioned remained unutilised and also the quantum of work that has been done.

Sri B. BASAVALINGAPPA.—The work began by my learned friend is being continued by me.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It might have been understood by both of you, but all of us are in the dark.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I am grateful to the Deputy Minister for the compliment he gives that I am his learned friend. My purpose was to emphasise this aspect and see that the work goes apace.

May I remind the Minister for Finance that he was gracious enough to sanction at least a small experimental grant of Rs. 20 thousand for the beautification of Lal Bagh? My friend will stare at me and say that it is an unremunerative enterprise and therefore it should not be supported. I beg to differ from him. When we are receiving international visitors, when the Centre is despatching so many visitors, to this city and everybody says that Bangalore is the most beautiful city, are we going to live in orthodoxy and be a victim to nature or are we going to use all the gifts given by nature to us to our advantage so that we can attract more tourists, which would in turn augment our resources? I mentioned about Nandi hills, but my appeal applies with equal force to other centres of tourism. Tourism is

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one which can be improved. I am sure with the enthusiasm displayed by the Deputy Minister, tourism will be better protected.

With regard to certain grants which have been made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, I find there have been lapses, which could have been avoided. I do not wish to go the whole length of enumerating it in detail, but if we use all the grants, we will be begetting more.

On the problem of rural water supply, provision is made, but nothing or little is spent or done. With regard to drainage and water supply, much remains to be done and I am sure much more would be done in future.

Sir, the Government was pleased to pass the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. A fund was created. How far that fund has been utilised, distributed, and how much money is remaining idle, how much was disbursed to various institutions and local bodies and how much would have been utilised and spent if there had been no delay, are all matters on which we require information. I am sure that hereafter there would be no such delays.

Government was pleased to institute what is called the Cashew Nut Scheme for which there has been a liberal help not only with regard to experiments but with regard to production. I learn—I wish I am mistaken—that Government has taken a decision not to grant more than five acres to anybody and the grantee must be a landless person. If this is really the intention of the Agricultural Council of Research, I wonder. We should welcome stepping up production of this commodity to prevent the world market going to Africa. Improvement of this industry will make the country self-sufficient and the Centre is looking to Mysore State to make the country self-sufficient so far as this particular commodity is concerned, a commodity which fetches dollars and if this is going to receive such a treatment, it would be bad indeed. It should not be considered as if we are throwing about fertile lands. We have lakhs of acres which could be

easily distributed. I hope better attention would be paid to this matter

4-30 P.M.

Sir, there is yet another scheme, called the Sea Island Cotton Scheme. It has come up for discussion very often but, at the same time, the provision that I find or the provision that I do not find in this year's budget is a matter on which the Minister for Agriculture will kindly bestow attention.

Sir, with regard to the question of industrial estates, the Central Government was pleased to accord sanction to several of them. May I know whether even a single Industrial Estate has been set in operation, production stage reached or at what stage they are? I would certainly like him to enlighten me on this question.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—They are all coming up now.

SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Coming up now and hereafter with all the time-lag that has elapsed and if we see the pace of going, it is there that my heart is distressed and I am sure he will relieve me of my distress.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—I admit that they were slow. Now they are coming up.

SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I am happy. I do not blame for the past.

SRI C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—The Hon'ble Member was in the Cabinet then?

SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Mr. Muckannappa, I am here and I will be also hereafter here. The point is whether the State has got the schemes fructified. Whether I am the defaulter or whether somebody else is the defaulter I am not analysing. I have said that more than once. I would call it a mischievous idea and rather unkind of Sri Muckannappa in trying to focus attention on the wrong place. I can assure him that in this Party, he cannot do anything of that sort. We are all one solid bloc. I would not have referred to it except for the circumstance that the Leader of the Opposition was pleased to mention some distressing ideas that he had in his mind, certain ideas of disunion

among us. Please wipe them out of your mind; please remember that the Congress Party is a solid party; analyse and look within rather than look outside. Sir, I would like to refer to the request which has come to the Government some time back with regard to Cricket stadium. We hear so much about encouragement for sports and international teams coming to India. Bangalore will be an ideal place where they would be happy to come and play. There is a desideratum of a cricket stadium and a request has been made by the Cricket Association and I request that that request may be sympathetically considered and implemented so that the entire City of Bangalore and the Hon'ble Members coming for the Assembly Session contributing and adding to the beauty of Bangalore City, might generously give help that might be required. Sir, I am grateful to you for the time that you have given. I would have taken a little more time, but I do not find it proper on my part because I am sure you will give me a chance to participate in the debate on various Demands.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, we have heard a brilliant address by Sri Baliga and my suggestion to the Congress Party is to retain Sri Baliga in the same place he is now occupying. I have got great regard for Sri Baliga. When he was a Labour Minister or a Finance Minister he was not giving expression to the same constructive brilliance!

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—The Hon'ble Member's mind was preoccupied and he was always teasing me with labour troubles.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I hope he did not suffer from labour pains.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I hope you will agree if I say that he was doing well as a Minister.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I did not say so.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—May I contribute the idea that Sri Narasimhan did not help me in bringing about proper delivery.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I am not in the habit of being a midwife to

anybody. After having heard a brilliant address by the Hon'ble Member, Sri Baliga, who is well-qualified to speak and whose every word must be taken very seriously, my task is very much lightened. I do not know if the Hon'ble the Finance Minister, the present incumbent at any rate, will listen to the forceful advice put forward by Sri Baliga.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Why should you doubt it?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, my impression is that the Hon'ble the Finance Minister is immune to learning.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Finance Minister does not know that you are suspecting all the Ministers.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, I will make a few general observations on the Budget and I shall not go into such detail as my predecessor has done. Sir, my first impression is that this Budget ought to be looked at not by itself alone but by the mischief that is created in the country by the Central Budget also. Looking at it purely as a State Budget without reference to the Central Budget would be meaningless and would not help to draw correct conclusions. Sir, as you are well aware, the Central Budget, in spite of the inflationary situation in the country, has imposed two or three important taxes. The new taxes that have been imposed definitely reveal the bias of the Government. Take the two taxes, one on cigarettes and another on diesel oil. These two taxes definitely hit the common man. On the other hand there is the tax relief given to the Companies. These two sets of taxes reveal how ironical it is to suggest that we are moving in the direction of attaining socialism. Now taking the State Budget also into account, I must say emphatically that the bias of the budget makers is similar. The bias is definitely, according to me, not in favour of socialism. I would only just refer to a very small item in the Budget speech of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister which shows to which group he belongs, where he places his emphasis and wherefrom he derives his inspiration. I refer to page 26 of the Finance

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Minister's speech wherein he refers to raising of resources. Sir, it appears the Government of Mysore approached bankers and big capitalists in the State for loans. At the same time they also allotted a certain quota for small savings. According to the Finance Minister's speech, the gross collection on account of small savings was about Rs. 501 lakhs. You are well aware that small savings are contributed by very ordinary and very small men. But there is not a word of recognition, there is not even a word of reference that the small man in the State has contributed this much. But whereas the Finance Minister is in a woeful hurry to acknowledge the great contributions that have been made by the big bankers in the State. Sir, this is a very important matter.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—He is very uncharitable. We have made a special appeal through this House to make small savings scheme a success.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—You made an appeal for contribution. You have stated in your Speech: "I once again convey the appreciation of the Government to all the Banking and other Institutions, industrialists and individuals." But you have not made any reference to the contribution of small savings. This is very important and it had a reaction.

For example, the workers in the industrial concerns in the State, the Mysore Lamp Works, and the Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi, made a contribution to the tune of one month's wages; the workers of the Mysore Kirloskars Ltd., paid their entire bonus amount of 15 days wages to Small Savings without keeping back any sum to meet their dire needs. But in spite of it, is there a single word mentioned about it? Is this the attitude of the Government which pledges to bring socialism? This is the way in which you persuade the ordinary man to contribute to the development of the whole State's economy. It is not accidental; it is not a slip as it were.

The next aspect I would like to deal with, so far as the plan is concerned, is regarding fulfilment. I am only

making one observation. I will not go into details. It has been stated in the Finance Minister's speech that nearly Rs. 18 crores were spent for 1956-57, Rs. 21 crores for 1957-58 and Rs. 25 crores for 1958-59. So far as 1956-57 is concerned, I have it on authority that the total amount that was supposed to be spent was of the order of Rs. 13.12 crores; that is from a publication of the Government of India 'Appraisal and Prospects.' Then again in the next year 1957-58, it is supposed to be of the order of Rs. 17.55 crores, whereas the Government want us to believe that it is Rs. 21 crores. These figures given out are by a sleight of hand as it were and are designed to give an impression that everything is good. Previously expenditure outside the Plan was not included while fixing the financial targets, but now with an intention to give a better account, even the expenditure outside the Plan has been included. Originally, it was not so designed; it was evidently thought that a certain amount of developmental outlay would be outside the Plan and on that basis a target was fixed and now we have it on a different basis and they are trying to give figures and create a false impression that the expenditure has been up to the target. The claim that they have achieved the targets can never be borne out by facts.

We have repeatedly stressed on the floor of the House that the economic position or the loan position or the financial position of the State is anything but satisfactory. Last time, while making my observations on the budget, I said that, because of the Finance Commission's very liberal proposal firstly and secondly because the Commission itself had not taken certain anticipated revenues into account such as share of the State in respect of railway passenger taxes, etc., while fixing ad hoc grant for the State, the financial position would not be unsatisfactory. But have we taken advantage of this situation completely? I feel that we have not exploited to the maximum extent the resources available and we have failed to spend the amount for which last year we

provided in the budget. Nearly Rs. 146 lakhs are a shortfall in the matter of expenditure.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Will you give further details? You have said that we have not fully exploited our resources. Will you kindly give on or two instances so that at least we could take steps to exploit these resources fully?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I shall indicate it in greater detail in the course of my speeches on the Demands. You have yourself said that shortfall in expenditure is to the tune of nearly Rs. 146 lakhs. This is the variation in the expenditure. That is clear. No more argument is needed to draw a general conclusion. Because of the increasing debt service charges, we are in a very unhappy position. Even Sri Gorwala has definitely pointed out and confirmed the same points of criticisms which the opposition has advanced in relation to public loans and in relation to the debt service charges we are repeatedly incurring. Between 1959-60 and 1958-59 our debts charges and other loan obligations have increased by nearly 150 per cent. I am aware that no development can take place without resorting either to loan or to tax. That is not my point. May be that we have to incur big loans in the case of developing economy, but my point is, have we created those assets which would give returns, which would yield in time fruits so as to meet our ever increasing expenditure, etc. My point is that you have not done that.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—This is a very bald statement. He must tell us—these are the directions in which we could have moved.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I am coming to that. There is our general criticism so far as the pattern of our expenditure is concerned, for example take the case of irrigation; both major irrigation projects and minor irrigation projects are no doubt necessary. But we have to determine priorities. We should give priorities to those projects which would yield quick results and those projects which will be taken advantage of by the ryots. Have we done that?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—In fact, we laid more emphasis on minor irrigation projects in Mysore since 1947.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—That is the change only recently brought about.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—So far as Mysore is concerned, we have invested more money; from 1947 right up to this day we have laid more emphasis. Last year the Centre was putting greater emphasis. So far as old Mysore is concerned, we have laid greater emphasis on minor irrigation projects from the beginning. In fact, we have restored 200 to 250 minor tanks every year.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The other aspect is that loans are used for the purpose of major irrigation works and projects like that. But my point is that those assets which are quick yielding are mainly industrial in nature. But we are spending less and less on industrial development. We take for example 58-59; in the budget the capital outlay on industrial development was actually Rs. 297.63, but in the revised estimates it is only 241.95. For 59-60, it is 236; that is less than what it is this year.

Our intention should be to develop more number of industries which yield quick returns.

My friend Sri Vaikunta Baliga has already referred at length to the question of port development and the negligence of the State Government in the matter of such a major scheme as port development. This is a very important matter which will increase the capital assets and which will yield quick returns. Unfortunately there is no such thing done.

I do not also wish to go in detail into the work of the various industrial advisory committees which we have set up. Either for want of sufficient initiative in the matter or to a variety of reasons we have not been able to get the desired results. I would like to state one other matter in this connection. Unlike in other State, we have not succeeded in persuading people residing within or outside the State to invest enormous amounts on industrial development. Even a State like Kerala

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which as you are all aware is a communist State, has succeeded to persuade Birlas and Tatas to invest money on their industries.

Sri G. SIVAPPA.—It is only a Communist Government and not a Communist State.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Capitalists are not afraid of Communists.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—Communists are working capitalists.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The State must expand its activities in sections which are profit yielding. You know for instance West Bengal Government started the milk supply scheme. It is a scheme which yields very quick returns and it enables the Finance Minister of West Bengal Government to balance his budget and expand the activities in other directions.

Coming to loans—I urge that the suggestions made by Sri Gorwala in his Report ought to be taken very serious notice of. There are some suggestions there which are in the direction of reducing the normal expenditure of the State. In this connection I would like to state that all States are governed by what is called Parkinson's law. There is a tendency in almost all the States, whether it is in Britain or a Communist State to create new posts, to increase the expenditure on the services. It is a general tendency. I am not saying that it is done only in this State. Sri Gorwala in particular has drawn attention to it and said that this must be given up.

While presenting the 1956-57 Budget, the Finance Minister was able to make a statement that the expenditure of a non-Plan character or outside the plan would be to the minimum. But there is no reference to it in this Budget speech.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I can tell the Hon'ble Member that it is kept to the lowest minimum. Only the expenditure of a developmental character has been brought under the Plan. Therefore there is no scope for expenditure of a non-developmental character. In fact we have instructed every officer not to include expenditure of a non-develop-

mental character in the Plan. You can take it that we are on the safer side.

Sri C. K. RAJAI AH SETTY.—I do not understand the logic that every development expenditure should go into the Plan. Because we had certain commitments in the previous years we had incurred certain expenditure outside the Plan. Now that the Planning Commission has cut the allotments under the Plan there is no need for any heavy expenditure outside the Plan.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—In this connection I cannot understand why there is so much delay in the matter of setting up a State Finance Corporation. I think in the matter of setting up this Corporation there was a directive long back from the Government of India. Except in one or two minor States, this is the only State where it has not started functioning at all.

In regard to Industries I would make one observation. So far as K.G.F. is concerned we have repeatedly made representations to the mining authorities that the rockslimes should be further exploited. There was recently discussion in the papers about this matter. Some time ago a Japanese expert investigated into the matter and it appears has made certain suggestions. So far we have not heard anything in this matter. We do not know what their intention is. I do suggest that the matter should be taken up and something done.

So far as investments in industries is concerned, the investment in industrial concerns like H.A.L. and I.T.I., it is said, do not yield results. Therefore what is the use of keeping the investments in those concerns idle? When we are frightfully short of funds why should we not make use of them in a gainful way? It is high time that we took up this matter.

The next point to which I wish to refer is regarding pay scales. This has already been referred to by my friend Sri Srinivas Shetty and I do not want to take much time of the House. The attitude of the State Government in this regard is not at all satisfactory. What they are trying to do is, the moment there is a representation for upgrading the scales of pay, they point

out to us the Central Pay Commission. It is no secret and everybody knows that the Central Pay Commission is not at all seized of this matter because it is not at all one of their terms of reference. They can do nothing except to recommend higher pay scales for the Central Government servants. Actually I learn that the Central pay scale so far as minimum is concerned is going to be revised from Rs. 30 to 40. In that case the disparity between the Central scale and the State scale will become enormous.

5 P.M.

Then, Sir, the Finance Minister was pleased to remark that our scales are much higher than those in Andhra and they are commensurate with those in Madras.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—What I said is that they compare favourably with those scales.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I say that our pay scales compare unfavourably with those of Kerala. There the minimum pay including dearness allowance comes to Rs. 67, but here that does not come to so much and yet our Finance Minister wants to suggest that our pay scales are much better than those prevailing in the neighbouring States. Actually it is not so.

An HON'BLE MEMBER.—What about the cost of living?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The cost of living is more here than in Kerala. It is argued that there they are giving higher pay in their self-interest. If the Kerala Government paid its servants more out of political considerations, should not the same political consideration weigh here also?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—In a democratic set up you cannot be sure. Do not have a false sense of security. Anything may happen at any moment.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—But my Hon'ble friend S i Kamat seems to be under the impression that the government of his party is going to remain here permanently.

My next point is about food production. As far as co-operative farming is concerned, much is talked about,

but so far as our State is concerned, it is not very enthusiastic about co-operative farming. The number of co-operative farms that are set up, the way in which they are worked and the kind of officers in charge of them who are not very enthusiastic about co-operative farming, all these go to show that the Government is not really enthusiastic about co-operative farming. The number of co-operative farms that have been set up does not at all compare in any way to the co-operative farms and the progress made in the neighbouring State of Bombay.

Sri R. G. KAMAT.—What about Kerala?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—In Kerala they are thinking in terms of having mass scale co-operative societies for co-operative farming, but so far as our State is concerned it is unfortunately very low. I am afraid that this subject is in the hands of persons who are not very enthusiastic about it.

An HON'BLE MEMBER.—What about Andhra? They have not even thought about it?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Andhra stands on an entirely different set of circumstances. Without quoting the instance of Kerala, I would say that rightly or wrongly the Nagpur session of the Congress has accepted this as an important item of work. As members of the Congress Party, is not our Cabinet bound to give top priority to this question? The moment that is accepted by the Congress, it must become the practice and profession of these people, but unfortunately we find that it is neither becoming law nor practice.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Mysore was the earliest to make an experiment in co-operative farming. We have 57 co-operative farms. We have collected all the materials with regard to the work of these co-operative farms and we are going to take the next step very early.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Then, Sir, we have a large number of near-famine areas. I request Government to seriously consider what should be done in respect of these scarcity areas. It is not this budget speech

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only, but every budget speech in the past also refers to scarcity conditions, failure of monsoons, failure of tanks, inadequate number of minor irrigation schemes and the like. That being so, I would seriously suggest that the recommendations of the Foodgrains Policy Enquiry Committee headed by Sri Ashok Mehta should be implemented. That Committee investigated into the conditions of the Eastern Districts of U.P. where exactly the same conditions as we have here prevail and they have made certain recommendations. I would suggest that those measures be adopted in our districts like Kolar, Chitradurga, etc., where we generally find recurring famine conditions.

Then I would like to refer to the question of equation of posts and fixation of inter-State seniority which has been delayed too long. My suggestion in this regard is that as in England we must have administrative tribunals which would go into this question. I can understand the difficulty of a harassed Ministry which cannot be expected to go into all the details of this question. This is a Herculean job and the Ministry cannot claim to have sufficient experience to tackle it. There are rival claims and it is really a very difficult affair. In such matters it is much better that it is left to be determined either by persons from the Services or by a semi-judicial body. Why is it that the Ministry are taking the entire responsibility on their shoulders? In this matter a committee of officers was appointed. They invited the Government of India officers to advise them on the matter. After all that, why is it that even now they are delaying the matter? While considering the matter at Cabinet level what is it that they are going to change? Either they should accept the recommendation of the Committee of Officers or they should accept the recommendation and advice of the Government of India Officers who were called here for the purpose. They wanted an impartial consideration of the matter and that is why the Government of India officers

were invited. If the recommendation of the Government of India officers are accepted then they could claim that the matter has been settled impartially. They should have left it to the impartial consideration of the Government of India officers. Even that they are not doing. Even after receiving the recommendation of the Government of India officers the Government are still considering the question. I heard the Finance Minister to say that they are going to provide for appeals. Appeal to whom? How will it be decided? Because, it is not a case of one person or two. There are thousands and thousands of persons and somehow or other everybody feels aggrieved. May be that a good deal of the grievances may not be properly based and has no justification but all the same the grievances are there. Such grievances are natural when major changes like the present one are sought to be effected in a democracy like ours. While bringing such changes, it is necessary that we keep the services contented. This can be done by a Cabinet which is well equipped, which has experience and which looks at things from an impartial angle, but these are virtues which our Cabinets cannot be expected to possess at the present juncture. If our Government is sincerely interested in doing justice and a little amount of fairplay in this matter, it must come to a decision quickly and announce it. It may be kept as a tentative decision and thereafter the matter may be left to an administrative tribunal to go into the whole question and decide it on merits. That is my view.

The Finance Minister says that in this matter there are appeals. I do not know what type of appeals they are. I feel that these appeals will be circumscribed by several conditions and they will be of a limited nature. If they are of a limited nature, then much use may not be served by these appeals because the rules of recruitment, the rules of promotion, etc., were different in the five different integrating areas and in such a situation naturally claims would be based on different set of circumstances.

So, if the Government is serious of providing a just means of appeal, it should be on wider grounds than appears to have been suggested in this regard.

I would join hands with my friend Sri Baliga in the matter of construction of cricket stadiums. In this connection I want to know why there is such enormous delay in the construction of the Kantirava stadium. Construction has been going on for such a long time. I think this matter came up repeatedly in this House also.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It is nearing completion. One year ago, Hon'ble Member's remark would have been correct.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I am only pointing out that there is such an amount of delay in these matters. I do not think that the delay is attributable mainly to financial sanction. It may be one of the reasons but there are a host of reasons. I am only trying to draw a general inference in regard to the delays committed especially in relation to the P.W.D. I may also submit that the quantum of work turned out in the early days, about five or six years ago, is far more per person than it is today.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sir, the Hon'ble Member is entirely mistaken. The work-load is so heavy and the work that they are turning out is remarkable. Just compare this: when I took over charge of the P.W.D. in 1948, only 35 lakhs were allotted for irrigation, now crores are spent. In 1959-60, the amount is 17.7 crores. Thus there is enormous expenditure and expansion in the department.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—That is not the point. I never said that there has not been expansion. I am fully aware of the out-turn of work, but the quantum of work done by each person is comparatively less. I come from Kolar district and can speak of the progress made in the matter of minor irrigation. I was going through the previous figures and I find that the amount of work done in the early days was by far more per officer than it is today. I thought that this is *prima facie* the impression of a layman, but

recently I heard that in an address delivered by one of the Members of the Central Water and Power Commission, a similar observation was made. I was surprised that a former officer of this Government, now in the Central Water Power Commission should make the same observation. It is really a matter for serious consideration.

Sir, the Industrial Management Research Unit of Planning has a branch here in Bangalore and it went into the question of work-load in some offices. I am told that they went into the question of work-load and how best to ensure quick and speedy disposal of papers in the Secretariat also. I do not know what happened to it. If I understand aright, they find the same state of affairs in some of the administrative offices. If a proper set up is maintained and proper investigation from the point of view of efficiency is made, it would contribute towards bettering the pace of work in Government.

†**Sri H.V. KOUJALGI** (Sampagaon I).—I congratulate the Finance Minister for the well-balanced Budget which he has presented before this august House. This year when the budget was presented before the Bombay Assembly, one of the Hon'ble Members described it as a 'no-tax small-surplus' budget. I think those very words apply to this Budget. Fortunately, we have no new taxes and the finances of the State are in sound condition. Government have paid attention to the feelings of separatism which were most prevalent when we came here and we are glad to note that such feelings are fast disappearing. The spirit of Mysoreans versus non-Mysoreans was very much apparent in the beginning in the administration and the services. Government have taken effective measures to put an end to such feelings of separatism and I am glad some success has been achieved. I am sure Government would endeavour their best to usher in a better administration so that we might march forward more and more towards a psychological and emotional integration.

Sir, two members spoke before me. Sri Baliga coming from the coastal

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areas spoke about ports and their development and Sri Narasimhan coming from an urban and industrial area spoke about labour, finance and other big problems. Coming from the rural area, I would like to place before the House the problems and primary needs of the rural areas.

The first and foremost need of every village is the supply of drinking water. I find that there is no definite scheme or plan to provide drinking water to each and every village. In the Bombay Karnatak area till today nearly one-third of the area is not provided with either sufficient water or is provided with inadequate or unhealthy water. It is the primary duty of every Government to ensure that every village is served with drinking water wells or a tank, where no well is possible. A great hindrance as far as I can understand is the fact that Government insists on a certain contribution, either one-fourths or one-thirds, from every village. Even in the N.E.S. areas, one-fourth contribution is insisted upon. There are backward and poor villages and they cannot be expected to make contributions. This would mean that the villages will have to wait for a long time. The House would be wonder-struck to hear that both in the Bombay and Hyderabad Karnatak areas, agriculturists have to go in summer nearly two to three miles every day to get drinking water. Only big agriculturists, who can maintain carts and bullocks can get water and the poor people will have to suffer a great deal. To take a daily bath is a great problem to them, let alone the Mysorean oil bath, which is unknown to them. I would therefore request the Government to give more funds for the supply of drinking water and to see that there is a definite scheme by which every village will be provided with a well within two or three years.

The next problem is about primary education.

After the integration, Sir, I may honestly tell the House that primary education in Bombay Karnatak area has suffered much. For instance, I

give an instance. Last year, the Government was pleased to sanction Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of school buildings. Till the 1st of February, the amount has not reached the hands of the authorities concerned. So, if the amounts are not to reach the authorities and if they do not take up construction work, what is the use of sanctioning the amount and keeping it in the Budget unutilised? That was the case also in the previous year. Secondly, Sir, since primary education has been introduced in that area, every year, the number of schools are increasing. In all the four districts, roughly 200 teachers will have to be appointed every year. Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur Districts asked for additional hands. Belgaum asked for 85 new hands. Till today, I tell you, though it is a year, not a single hand is sanctioned. That is the case also with Dharwar and Karwar. It is only for Bijapur that hands were sanctioned in December because the School Board Chairman happens to be a M.L.C. and he brought this fact to the notice of the Education Minister and got the teachers sanctioned. I think the fate of other Districts is still hanging in the air.

Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister).—They are not hanging in the air. Those cases are pending with the Finance Minister and they will be sanctioned.

Sri H. V. KOUJALGI.—We have lost one year and one year's education is lost. That you should not forget. Now, Sir, the third point so far as primary education is concerned is, last year I made an appeal on the floor of this House to abolish primary education fees. It is the duty of the Government to impart primary education free. In Bombay Karnatak area, somehow or other, fees are levied. Last year, the then Education Minister promised on the floor of this House that it would be abolished from 1st June 1958. But till today, unfortunately, the fees are not abolished and they are being recovered. Even under the next year's Budget this is not taken into account. In the granting of aid to the hostels or construction of hostels or maintenance of hostels, in Mysore area the Govern-

ment are kind enough to give liberal grants. Such kind of hostels are run in Bombay Karnatak or Hyderabad Karnatak area; they are run on better lines on secular principles and in the interest of the poor. But no grants are provided. Why have they made this discrimination? Why the same rules will not be made applicable to that area?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We will immediately look into it.

Sri H. V. KOUJALGI.—We have lost two years. This is repeated every year and the Government promise to do it, but take no steps.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—In fact, the Integration Committee have submitted their report, and the new rules will be made applicable throughout the State.

Sri H. V. KOUJALGI.—So far as the primary education is concerned, will the suggestion now made be taken into account and uniform policy followed throughout the State?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Yes.

Sri H. V. KOUJALGI.—So far as the question of Medical and Health Departments are concerned, it may be noted that in Taluk places where there are dispensaries which are run either by the local boards or municipalities, the medicines are not supplied in time. For months together, medical officers will have to run dispensaries without medicine. No doubt, the other day the Health Minister said that some discretion is given to the medical officer to purchase medicines, if the occasion requires, to the extent of Rs. 250. But it may be noted that sometimes medicines are not at all available or they will have to wait for a period of three to five days to get medicines and the poor patients will be asked to buy medicines in the market. That is the difficulty.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—With regard to sanction of teachers, there was a little technical difficulty. The Department had not given proper details. Only from Bijapur area, proper details were given and it had been agreed to. But with regard to other areas, we have called for teacher-pupil ratio and that should be brought within the Plan. These are the two technical difficulties.

Sri H. V. KOUJALGI.—The details were supplied by the various districts when the Minister toured that area. The number and the date under which they were sent were shown to me. Unfortunately papers are missing in your office. Your office is to be held responsible. Your office cannot absolve itself of its responsibility. They say they have not received any correspondence. That is the excuse offered by the Heads of Departments. I think this is a very serious matter and the Government will have to take note of it.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We will take note of it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Do they not get acknowledgments?

Sri H. V. KOUJALGI.—They do not get any acknowledgment. When they are sent in registered covers, the Heads of Departments say that they have not received papers. I will tell you one case of Education Department. I am the Chairman of the Social Education Committee so far as Belgaum Karnatak region is concerned. The period of the Committee expired on 29th of January and I requested the Government either to extend the period or to close it and sent my remarks with other necessary information two months ahead. But now after two months, they ask us to send all the information. For two or three months they sat silent. When we send a reminder, you say we have not sent any proposals. That is the case. It is a usual saying that they have not received any papers or papers are not available in the Office, and that has become the routine reply so far as the Heads of Departments are concerned. Unfortunately, some parts of Bombay Karnatak is often met with famine. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister knows very well because he was kind enough to tour in 1957 and 1958 some parts of that area. He has seen personally those areas and he knows the conditions of the then prevailing famine. This year also, the same thing has happened in parts of Bijapur, Dharwar and Belgaum Districts. The present policy is that Government provides

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some funds to the Divisional Commissioner who distributes the amount to the various affected areas according to the needs and as required by the Deputy Commissioner. Now, you will see that much of the time is wasted by the Government in getting information and in sanctioning the amount and sending it back and in preparing plans and estimates. So, when the amount is actually needed to start relief work and when it is actually required to be paid to the sufferers, we do not have the money and we do not start the work. So, much time is wasted in all the preliminaries.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We place the money at the disposal of the Divisional Commissioner and give him full discretion.

Sri H. V. KOUJALGI.—What I said is, you place the amounts after calling for some information. But he will have to call for information from various Collectors, and Collectors from Prant Officers and Prant Officers from Amildars. They will take a lot of time and these officers will have to consult engineers as to how to start the work and what are the plans, whether the plans are ready or not. Nearly a month or more is wasted in collecting information and then you provide money.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Please give your suggestions.

5-30 P.M.

Irrespective of anything, you put some money in the hands of the Divisional Commissioner and he should be given full discretion to spend the money whenever he requires, without getting the sanction of the Government and the Government should be simply informed what measures he has taken. Now this has become a chronic disease. Last year my friends Sri Siddhanti and Sri Surpur suggested that a permanent famine relief board should be created and some permanent fund also should be created. I think that is very desirable because such areas are there throughout the State. Nearly one-fourth or one-fifth of the area one way or the other will get dry famine

and wet famine and in order to give immediate relief, some Board is quite necessary and I hope the Government will actively consider this suggestion.

In the case of employment by the Public Service Commission, we have felt some hardship. I have nothing to say against the Hon'ble Members of the Public Service Commission. But so far as the procedure is concerned, I may say that much injustice or hardship has been done to the integrated areas. For example, school masters or even what we call second grade clerks or even first grade clerks or any small officials are to be recommended by the Public Service Commission. All those poor candidates will have to come to Bangalore only for interview. It is a very costly affair.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sri Arumugham wants everything to go before the Public Service Commission.

Sri H. V. KOUJALGI.—A villager from my place will have to go to Bangalore for interview for a clerk's post; he will have to spend Rs. 60 to 70.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We have made certain changes. The Public Service Commission representative will go to the very divisional headquarters and get the interview so far as certain minor posts are concerned.

Sri H. V. KOUJALGI.—Another difficulty is so far as the staff of that office is concerned. The whole staff of that office is of the old Mysore area. Some officials of the integrated areas should be posted there. Now some mistakes are committed and they are honest mistakes. True copy of each certificate is to be certified by gazetted officer. In the Bombay area even a head clerk or a panchayat officer is a gazetted officer. He can attest the true copy of the certificate. Here the clerk in the Office of the Public Service Commission says that it is signed by the head clerk.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Well, this will be looked into positively.

Sri H. V. KOUJALGI.—Some definite written instructions have to be given in order to see that no injustice is done to the integrated area people. Nearly 50 per cent of the staff in that office should belong to the integrated parts.

A little re-shuffle should be done. Also some clear rules have to be there in the matter of calling for applications, in supplying forms, in sending copies of certificates, etc. If some applications are rejected on any small technical ground, the candidate is not informed of it at all. It is simply pasted on the notice board, but how can a man in Belgaum district know that his application has been rejected in Bangalore? He should be informed. If Government is not prepared to spend for postage, at least each candidate may be asked to enclose stamps to cover the postage so that he can get an intimation in case his application is rejected, on what grounds it is rejected and if it can be mended, he will mend it. The old Mysore people know all the procedure; The people of our parts are unable to know all these things. If we take into account the appointments made during these two years, nearly 75 per cent of the appointments are from the old Mysore area; only 25 per cent are from the integrated areas. To quote one instance (*Interruption from Shri N. G. Narasimhe Gowda*) I am not blaming; I say this is all due to imperfect procedur. I have not attributed any motive to anybody but I am only saying that it is due to imperfect procedure. Last year 400 candidates were selected for surveyors' posts; only 12 from the four integrated districts have been taken.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We agree that all districts should be properly represented.

Sri H. V. KOUJALGI.—Either the procedure should be simplified or the appointments for small posts should be entrusted to the Divisional Commissioners. All rules may be amended so that appointments may be made by the Divisional Heads so far as small posts are concerned.

One point which has been rightly pointed out by the Finance Minister is regarding the dues from the local bodies, co-operative societies, etc. Certainly it is regrettable to see that the local bodies borrow money from the State, but do not repay it in time. This means laying a bad precedent and the local bodies which are only working

or making good efforts in the best interests of the villages may not get help. So what I suggest is, the system of granting loans to the local bodies should be stopped and in case of big works some grant-in-aid should be given, either 25 per cent or 50 per cent or 75 per cent considering the nature of work, or the local body should be asked to raise loans in open market and the Government should give a guarantee.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—In all cases where they have approached us we are going to stand guarantee. The only question is their security which should be commensurate with the loan they want.

Sri H. V. KOUJALGI.—What happens is, the local bodies who are influential, who can wield influence with the Government may get some loan and in future they may not get loan. The position is, ultimately Government will have to remit all such dues. One more point regarding the uniformity in the taxation measures. Last year, when the Deputy Minister was here, he told us that so far as electricity rates are concerned, they would be made uniform throughout the State. For example, in old Mysore I think the rate was three or four annas while we were paying 9.3 annas per unit. When the question of raising the tax comes they say that everybody should pay uniform tax but when the question of lowering the tax comes my friends oppose. If that is the case how can we have psychological and emotional integration? If the Government cannot lower down the rate they can have some subsidy method.

The last point which I want to refer is that in some areas asphaltting of roads is necessary. Government will make a note of the importance of the road and the income it yields. And on such other considerations asphaltting of roads even in rural areas is quite necessary. The road from Bagewadi to Bailhongal was also suggested to the Minister for Public Works. It is one of the roads on which there is heavy traffic and it is connected with business centres. This was going to be taken up by the then Bombay Government

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but due to integration this work was postponed. Coming from that area I request the Minister for Public Works to look into the matter and give priority to this road.

Once more thanking the Finance Minister for his Budget and also thanking the Chair for having given me earliest opportunity, I close my remarks.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಜಂಬಣಿ (ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಅಂಗವಾದ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಡಳಿತದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ದುಃಖದ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಪೊಲೀಸ್‌ನವರ ನೃತ್ಯಕಮಿಟಿ ಬಹಳ ಅದೋಗತಿಗೆ ಇಳಿಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಕಡಮೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಲಂಚಕೋರತನ ಮಿತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳಿವು, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತವೆ, ಎಲ್ಲ ಪಾಸನಿರೋಧವು ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೋ ಅಲ್ಲ ಪೊಲೀಸರ ವ್ಯಭಿಚಾರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ನಡೆದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಜೂಜಾಟ ಎಲ್ಲ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೋ ಅಲ್ಲ ದಕ್ಷ ವಿಕೀನರಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸುತ್ತ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ಈಗ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಮನಗಂಡ, ನಾನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ, ಪ್ರತಿದಿವಸ ಕಣ್ಣಾರೆ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳು, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಪಾಸ ನಿರೋಧದ ಮರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ಅನೇಕ ವಿಧವಾದ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲ್ನುಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೂ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ದಾಗಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕೆಲವು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಪಾಸ ನಿರೋಧವು ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲದೆಯೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಎವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡಬಗೆರೆ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ಬಡ ಕೂಲಿಗಾರರ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸುಂದರಿಯರಾದ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ತರೆಯೋ ಅಂಥವರ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ರಾತ್ರಿ ಒಂದು ಗಂಟೆ, ಎರಡು ಗಂಟೆ ಹೊತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಸ ನಿರೋಧ ಕಾನೂನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ, ಭಟ್ಟ ಸಾರಾಯಿ ಪತ್ತೆಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆನ್ನುವ ನೆಪದಿಂದ raid ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಾವು ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಅಂಥವರನ್ನೂ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಹುನಿಸಿಪರ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲರ್, ಇಷ್ಟತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಆತನ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಯುವತಿಯರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಕಾಟನಾಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಮನೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ದಿವಸ ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಅವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ raid ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಆತನ ಆಳಿಯಂದಿರು ಸಿಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ರಿಗಿಬ್ಬ ರಿಗಿ ಜಗಳವಾಯಿತು. ಕೇವಲ ಬಡವನಾದ ಆತನಿಗೆ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ರಾಯರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿಂದ, ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಖುರಾಸೆಯಾಗಿ ಮೂರು ಜನರಿಗೆ conviction ಎಂದರೆ imprisonment ಆಯಿತು. ನಾನು ಒಳತಪ್ಪಲನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಕಾರಣ ಕೇನು ಸೆಪ್ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ಮುಂದೆ ಇದೆ.

ವಿಷಯ ಸಬ್ ಜುಡಿಸ್ ಆಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಒಳವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವ ಗೋಚರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ಒಂದು ವಿದ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕಲಿತು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರಾಜಕೀಯಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ಯಾರ ಪ್ರಬಲರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಯಾರು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರ ಯಾರ influence ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ನೆನೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಒಂದು ಗುಂಪಿನೊಳಗೆ ಮಿಳಿತವಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನುಮಾರು ಇಷ್ಟತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಪಕ್ಷಗಳಿವೆ. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ನಾಯಕರಿಗೂ ಈ ವಿಚಾರ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈಚೆಗೆ ನಡೆದ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಗುಂಪಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಗುಂಪಿಗೂ ಇರುವ ವಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ಒಂದು ಗುಂಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ಲಂಚ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಮೇಜಿನಕಾಯಿ, ಸೇಂಗಾವಣ್ಣ, ಹಲ್ಲು, ಸಾಬೆ, ಪುಗನಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಕರೆಯುವ ಹಸುವನ್ನು ತರುವುದು, ಮರಮುಟ್ಟುಗಳು, ಈ ವಿಧವಾಗಿ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರಾರಿಗಳು, ಬಸಗಳು ಇವುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತವೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದಿವಸದ ಕಳೆಗೆ ಯಾರೋ ಒಬ್ಬ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಂಟಕರಪರ್ಷನವರು ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ಬಂದರು. ಮರಮುಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಎ.ಎಸ್.ಪಿ. ಯವರು ತರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಯಾರು ಬರೆದುಹಾಕಿದ್ದರೋ ಏನೋ; ವಿಚಾರಣೆಗೆ ಬಂದರು. ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ರಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರು ಮರಮುಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡದ್ದು ಎಂಬ ವಿವರಗಳು ಹೆಸರುಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಹೊರ ಬಂದವು. ಈ ಕೇಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ರಾರಿ ಮಾಲೀಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಅವರ ಕೈಕಾಲು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು, ಈ ವಿಚಾರವೆಲ್ಲ ನುಳ್ಳು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬೇಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಉಳಿದುಕೊಂಡರು. ನಾನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಒಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಂಟಕರಪರ್ಷ ಇರಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಸಣ್ಣಪುಟ್ಟ ನೌಕರರು ಕೆನುಗಳ ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯಾದನಂತರ ಸೇಂಗಾವಣ್ಣ, ಮೇಜಿನಕಾಯಿ, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ರೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದದ್ದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಕಣ್ಣಾರೆ ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ವಿಷಯ.

ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜೂಜಾಟವಾಡುವವರು ಕ್ಲಬ್ಬುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಆಟವನ್ನು ಆಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು, ವರ್ತಕರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಜೂಜಾಟವಾಡಲು ಹೋಗುತ್ತ ಇವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ಈ ಕ್ಲಬ್ಬುಗಳವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮಿಳಿತವಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಪಾರ್ಷ್ವಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಪಾರ್ಷ್ವಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲೆಯವರೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತವೆಂದರೆ ಭಟ್ಟ ಸಾರಾಯಿಯವರೆಗೂ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ ಜೂಜಾಟದ ಕ್ಲಬ್ಬುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಪಾರ್ಷ್ವಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರ ಬೆಂಬಲವಿದೆ. ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ಇವರ ವಶದಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಇದರಿಂದ ಕರಪರ್ಷ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದೆ; ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ಘಟನೆಗಳೂ ನಡೆದಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಕೆಲವನ್ನು ಈಗ ಸಭೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕೈಕಾಲು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಒಂದು ಕೇಳಿದೆ. ಆತನು ಇಷ್ಟತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ

ಒಂದೇ ಗುಂಪಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಅವನ ಮೇಲೆ ಮೊದಲು ಒಂದು ಕೇಸನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದರು. ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ದಿವಸ ಮನೆಯ ಹಿತ್ತಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಟ್ಟ ಸಾರಾಯಿ ಸೀಸೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗೊಬ್ಬರದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟು ರೆಯಡ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಇವರು ರೆಯಡ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಒಳಜೇಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಟರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಕುಡುಕರಲ್ಲಿ ದವರ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಹೋಗಿ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆಲ್ಲ ಕೇಸುಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಾದವರು ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರೇ ಕೆಲವರು ಕುಡುಕರನ್ನೇ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ದಿನದಲ್ಲಿ 24 ಗಂಟೆಯೂ ಭಟ್ಟ ಸಾರಾಯಿ ಕುಡಿಯುವವರೇ ಇಂಥ ಕೇಸುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳು.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ದಿವಸ ಮೊಹರಂ ಹಬ್ಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಂಜಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು ಹಿಂದುಗಳೂ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರೂ ಒಂದೇ ಕೋಮಿ ನವರಂತೆ ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಯಾರನ್ನೋ ಕುಡುಕ ರನನ್ನು ಬೆನ್ನುಹತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡು, ಅವರನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಯುವನಂತೆ ಪಂಜ ಹಿಡಿದು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದವರ ಬೆನ್ನು ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ಹೋದ ಗಲಭೆಯಾಯಿತು ಎಂದು ಇವನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದರು. ಕೇಸನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿರುವುದು ಇಬ್ಬರು ಮುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರಮೇಲೆ.....

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ನೀವು ಹೇಳುವ ಮುಂಚೆ ವಿಷಯ ಒಂದು ಕೇಸಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳಬಾರದು. ಅದು ಸಬ್ ಜುಡಿಸ್ ಅದರ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಜಂಬಣ್ಣ.—ಕೇಸು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಕೇಸನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದಮೇಲೆ ಸಬ್ ಜುಡಿಸ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೇಸಿನ ವಿಚಾರ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಬಾರದು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಜಂಬಣ್ಣ.—ಈ ತರಹ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಮುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲರುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ಕೇಸನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಯಾರು ಎಂದರೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟ್ ಎಲೆಕ್ಷನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಪಾರ್ಟಿಗಳಿದ್ದು, ಒಂದು ಪಾರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಇಬ್ಬರು ವರ್ತಕರು ಮತ್ತು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನುಷ್ಯರುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಕೇಸುಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದೇ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಒಬ್ಬ ದೊಡ್ಡ ರಾಯರವರ ಮೇಲೂ ಸಹ ಒಂದು ಕೇಸನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಅದೇ ಗುಂಪಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದವರುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಮತ್ತೆರಡು ಕೇಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಪೊಲೀಸರೇ ಒಂದು ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳಗೆ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯವರ ಮೇಲೆ ನುಳ್ಳು ಕೇಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾಹೋದರೆ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯವರು ಎಷ್ಟೊಂದು ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುವುದು! ಮತ್ತು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುವುದು.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಚಾರ. ನಮ್ಮ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ನಗರದ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಇರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹದಡಿ ಎಂಬ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ-ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಒಂದು ಪಾರ್ಟಿವಹಿಸಿ ಒಂದು ಸ್ವತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾಧೀನತೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ಯಾಯಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯವರ ನಂಗದ ಪ್ರೀತಕಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಎರಾ ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಅವರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ತೊಂದರೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಬಾಬು ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು

ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರನ್ನು ಈ ಸ್ಥಳದಿಂದ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮುಂದಾಳುಗಳು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಇವರೇ ಈ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೇ ಅಲ್ಲೇ ಇರಬೇಕು, ಅವರನ್ನು ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಇದ್ದ ಒಬ್ಬ ನಣ್ಣ ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ವರ್ಗವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಒಂದು ಗುಂಪಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಮೂರುಜನ ಮುಂದಾಳುಗಳು ಈ ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯನ್ನು ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹಾಸನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಹಾಸನದ D.S.P. ಯವರಿಗೆ ಮೊರೆಯುಟ್ಟು ಆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯನ್ನು ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಹತ್ತಿರದ ಒಂದು ಊರಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದರು. ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಹಾಸನದ D.S.P. ಯವರು ಹಿಂದೆ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇದ್ದವರು; ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಮುಂದಾಳುಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿಚಿತರು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಪೊಲೀಸರ ಅಕ್ಕಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಬರೆದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೆ ಆ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್‌ಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು, ಯಾವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಿಸಿ ಆಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತದೋ ಅಂಥ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಡೆಗೆ ವಾಪಸು ಕಳಿಸಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ನ್ಯಾಯವೇ? ಈ ರೀತಿ ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಮಾಡುವ ಅಕ್ಕಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ “ಬೆಲೆಯೇ ಎದೆ ಹೊಲವನ್ನು ಮೇದಂತೆ” ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಮತ್ತೇನು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಶಾಂತಿಪ್ರಿಯ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಪೊಲೀಸರ ನೈತಿಕಮಟ್ಟ ಹದಗೆಟ್ಟುಹೋಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಪೊಲೀಸರು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದನ್ನು ಮರೆತು ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಶಾಖೆಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟುಹೆಸರು ತರುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ವಿಮರ್ಶಿಸಬೇಕು. ಯಾವ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ದೂರುಗಳು ಬಂದರೂ ಬೇರೆ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ತನಿಖೆ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು.

ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಚೀಫ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರವರು ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಬಡ ಕೂಲಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಜನರು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ತೊಂದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಂದುಕೊರತೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮನವಿಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಲುಪಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ, ಪೊಲೀಸರು ದೂರದಿಂದಲೇ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಕಾವಲು ಹಾಕಿ ಜನಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆದರು. ಈ ಬಡಜನರಿಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅವಕಾಶವು ನಿಕ್ಕಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಮನವಿಯ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಯಾರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಯಾಸದಿಂದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಲುಪಿಸಿದರು. ಮುಂದೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಏನಾಯಿತು ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಕೂಲಿ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯರಹಿತ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೂ ಉದಾಸೀನವಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳೆಷ್ಟು? ಇದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪಮಾನವಲ್ಲವೇ?

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಜಂಬಣ್ಣ)

ಇನ್ನು ಪಾನನಿರೋಧದ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನೇಕಸಾರಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವು ಹಿಂದೆಂದೂ ಜಯಪ್ರದವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ—ಮುಂದೆ ಎಂದೂ ಜಯಪ್ರದವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ವಿಶ್ವಾಸದಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು, ಒಂದೊಂದು ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಡಬೇಕೆಂದು, ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಒಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮತ್ತು ಬೀದರ್ ಹತ್ತಿರವಿರುವ ಈ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧದ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧದಿಂದ ದೇಶದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ದಿನದಿನಕ್ಕೂ ಕೆಡುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಇದರಿಂದ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. “ಅಪ್ಪ ಹಾಕಿದ ಅಲದಮರ” ಎಂದು ತನ್ನ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ತಾನೇ ಹಾಳುಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಂತೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲದೆಯೇ ಆ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನದಿನಕ್ಕೂ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೊದಲು ಈ ಮದ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕುಡಿಯುವವರು ಅನ್ನುವವರಿಗಾಗಿ ಹೆಂಡದ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಊರಿನ ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಒಂದು ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಕುಡಿಯುವವರು ಕುಡಿದು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಿರ ಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಟ್ಟ ಸರಾಯಿ ಮಾರುವವರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಹಮೇಷಾ ಭಟ್ಟ ಸರಾಯಿ ತಯಾರಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. (1) ತೋಳ ಹುಣಸೆ (2) ಜಿರೇಕಟ್ಟೆ (3) ಸಾಲಕಟ್ಟೆ (4) ಕಕ್ಕರಗೊಳ್ಳ (5) ರಾಮಪುರ (6) ಕೆಲಸಹಳ್ಳಿ—ಈ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನನಗೇನಾದರೂ ಆರ್ಥರನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಾಗನ್ ಲೋಡ್ ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ನೀವು ಆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ (ನಗು).

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಜಂಬಣ್ಣ.—ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಯಾರು ಈಗ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವು ತಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಂಥ ಐದು ಜನ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನುಷ್ಯರನ್ನು ನನ್ನ ಹಿಂದೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಿ. ನಾನು ಅವರ ಸಮಕ್ಷಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಟ್ಟ ಸರಾಯಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಬಲವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಹರಡುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಅದರಿಂದಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳೇನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮನವರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲವು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವವರೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಗಂಡು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಟ್ಟ ಸರಾಯಿ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುವುದೂ ಮಾರುವುದೂ ಇದರಲ್ಲೇ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಹಣ ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರೂ ಸಹ ತಮ್ಮ ಜಮೀನುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಅಲಕ್ಷ್ಯವಾಡಿ ಭಟ್ಟ ಸರಾಯಿ ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ರೈತನಿದ್ದ. ಅವನಿಗೆ ಐದು ಜನ ಗಂಡುಮಕ್ಕಳು. ಅವನು ಬದುಕಿರುವಾಗ ಒಳ್ಳೆ ಬೆಳೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ. ಸುಖವಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಮಕ್ಕಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವಂತರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅವನು ಸತ್ತುಹೋದನಂತರ

ಮಕ್ಕಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಭಟ್ಟ ಸರಾಯಿ ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿ ಕೊಂಡರು. ಇಂದು ಅವರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹೇಗಿರುವೆಂದರೆ, ಅವರ ಜಮೀನುಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಟ್ಟುಹೋಗಿವೆ. ಸರಿಯಾದ ಬೆಳೆ ಬರುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕುಡಿತದಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಾಳುಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಟ್ಟ ಸರಾಯಿ ತಯಾರುಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಂದು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ದಿನನ ಎರಡು ಗಾಡಿಯತುಂಬ ಒಬ್ಬ ಭಟ್ಟ ಸರಾಯಿ ಮಾಡುವವನು ಕುಡಿಕೆ ಮಡಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದ, ಅವನ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

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6 P.M.

ಅವನು ಜಾಮೀನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಮತ್ತೆ ಒಂದು ಗಾಡಿ ಬೆಲ್ಲ ತುಂಬಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಶೋಚನೀಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನವರು ಏನೋ ಒಂದು ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟುಬಿದ್ದು, ದೊಡ್ಡವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಾತು, ಅದನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನಮ್ಮನೆ ಕಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು ಇನ್ನೂ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಏನೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆನ್ಯತಿಕತೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕುಡಿಯುವವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸ್ತವಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿಡಲು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ನಾನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದೆ. ಅದು ಏನಾಯಿತೋ ಇನ್ನೂ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತು, ಮೊದಲದ್ದು ದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹತ್ತು ರಷ್ಟು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಜನ ಕುಡುಕರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಪುರಾಣಗಳ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಮದ್ಯಪಾನ, ಮದ್ಯಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧವೆಂಬುದು ಇದ್ದೇ ಇದೆ. ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಅದು ಪೂರ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ practical ಆಗಿ ಜಯಪ್ರದವಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೋ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಶರಣುಹೋಗಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಯಾವ ಪುಣ್ಯಾತ್ಮರು ತಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆಶಿಸುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಧಾರಾಳವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿರುವ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳೇನು ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರಥಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ನಾನು ಬಹಳ ಸಂತೋಷಪಟ್ಟೆ. ಇತರ ಜನಗಳ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಭಟ್ಟ ಸರಾಯಿ ತಯಾರುಮಾಡುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಸಿ ಕೇಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಸಲು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಟ್ಟೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲು ಕೆಡಕುಗಳೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ, ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಡೆದಾಟಗಳು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದವು. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಜೀವನದ ಶಾಂತಿಗೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ ಕಂಡು ನೋಡಿದ ಕಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಕಾರಣಕಾಶ ಸಾಲದು. ಈ ರೀತಿ, ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾದ ಕಾನೂನು ಜಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಎಳ್ಳಡ್ಡೂ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪೋಲೀಸು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಅನಮರ್ಥತೆಯಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ

ಕಡೆಸುಲ್ಲ ಭಟ್ಟಿ ಸರಾಯಿ ಯಾರುಮಾಡುವುದು, ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಕುಡಿಯುವುದು, ಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ನೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಕೇಸು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಟ್ಟು-ಗಣಲ್ವ ದಾಖಲೆ ಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸದಕ್ಕೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಗೇ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

†SRI R. G. KAMAT (Ankola).—Sir, I rise to support the Budget presented to the House. I support it wholeheartedly. The Finance Minister was efficient enough to give us a surplus budget this year. We have been observing for the last two years that the budgets were deficit. I cannot however refrain from mentioning certain points which require the serious attention of the Government and the Finance Minister.

I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the mineral development of the State. I come from North Karnataka area where large resources of iron and manganese ores are available. The manganese ore available in Suphapeta is considered to be the best in the world, which fetches about 4 dollars more than the other manganese ore in the world market. The importance of this industry is tending to come down nowadays. It was prosperous last year, but because of difficulties, the number of restrictions imposed on mine-owners in respect of contracts, the price at which the ores are to be sold and the royalties to be paid and difficulties of transport, all these have contributed to make the industry less important than it should be. I am not pleading for the mine owners. The House should not consider it so. I am pleading for the development of the industry because it is bringing in large sums of dollars for the progress of the Five-Year Plans. The industry requires road facilities to the port-side. I find from the Budget that for the Londa-Sardarnagar road, a total of 24 lakhs is sanctioned, but for this year only 2 lakhs is provided. A larger amount ought to have been provided for. If we spend at the rate of 2 lakhs an year, how many years would this road take? probably 12 or 16 years. I wish that at least half of the total provision had been sanctioned for this year. Similarly the road from Talguppa to Honnavar. This is an essential road. There are four ports: Kumta, Bhatkal Honnavar and Belegere. From all these

four ports iron and manganese ores are transported. I am glad to say that Karwar port itself is transporting as much load of iron ore as Bombay port is handling daily. Bombay port is sending 2,500 tons per day and the same tonnage or ore passes through Karwar port and this is done without the facilities that Bombay has. Karwar port is not so developed as Bombay port. We can no doubt increase its capacity to five thousand tons by providing other facilities. They are not major facilities. Even the Central Government aid is not required and the State Government itself can take it up and provide funds. I may tell the House that these ports are very popular throughout the world. They were comparatively unknown in the beginning, but now foreign ships are coming in and taking cargoes and the port is becoming popular. The Captains of the ships put up reports and these reports appear throughout the world. I am sure that if the roads leading to these ports are improved and the transport of ores is rendered economical, we can compete in the world market and thus bring in large revenues to the State. I am not asking for railways which is a long, long proposition, but we can and must improve the roads. We could get enough money. The State Trading Corporation is coming up with money. I know that some amounts have been given for the development of the roads, but are we spending the amount? We have not planned to spend. I do not find it in the Budget itself. I would once again stress the points that, if the roads and ports are developed, we can send our ores to foreign countries and thus earn valuable foreign exchange.

Another important industry is fishing. My friend Sri Baliga has dealt with the subject elaborately. The Finance Minister was good enough to say that money has been provided and there would be a big catch of fish. But the question of transport again arises. We have not provided for this. I recently visited Mangalore. When we visited Mangalore, I saw storage plant there. But there is not enough transport to take the fish to

(SRI R. G. KAMAT)

up-country. There is only one bus. How can it carry that much of vulnerable catch? So, we have to provide for transport. In the same way, there is no storage plant at Karwar where large catch is available. Similarly, at Malpe. These are the three places where large quantities of fish can be caught. I wish to bring these facts to the notice of the Government to take serious notice of these things.

Now, I go to the Co-operative farming. The Government is trying or rather the Centre is pressing to have co-operative farming. I feel that they have not understood the implications of co-operative farming. I was responsible for promoting two or three co-operative societies. I know the trouble of getting a society registered. I required three years for a society to be registered. Not only that. I wanted to bring 300 acres of fallow land under cultivation. Still, it is not available for cultivation; all the equipments are ready for cultivation but still the land is not available. When a M.L.A. like me feels it difficult to do it, what about other persons? So Co-operative Department will have to be tuned to expedite the work. Another thing is, it takes months for the Co-operative Department to give the preliminary certificate. For small things it is held up. How can you build up co-operative movement when the Department itself is not taking so much interest? Same is the case with loan applications. I know, Sir, a loan application was put up by a person at Dandeli for starting a small scale industry. What particulars are required for a loan application? Once the application is given it is tossed here and there for this information and for that information and in the budgeted year no amount is spent on the loan side. So, progress is held up. It kills the enterprise or initiative of the promoters and thereby it kills the enterprising nature also. Therefore, I earnestly request the Minister in charge of co-operation to notice these delays in the registration of societies and granting of loans.

Now, I come to Forest Department. This is a revenue-yielding Department. If we go through the Budget, we find

this is the only Department which gives the largest revenues to the State. But I wish to say that this revenue can be still more increased if we properly plan the exploitation of the forest. There are large quantities of logs, tops left over in the jungle. When they exploit the forest, they take away the sleepers and other materials. But a lot of logs, tops in the jungle. They are burnt or get deteriorated. They can be utilised by selling them to the small industries which can make use of them. That will also bring in additional revenue to the State. But no effort has been made in this direction. The Government policy is not to start saw mills in North Kanara. I have been to various Districts of Mysore and I find large number of saw mills. But in North Kanara, it is a Herculean task to get a licence for a saw mill. A licence is required for a saw mill. But it takes years to get it and those applications in nine out of ten cases are rejected. So, there is no scope of using these logs, tops. It will be economical if industries are started near the place where raw materials are available. I do not mean to say that it must be started in the heart of the jungle. It should be as near the jungle as possible so that the raw material could be brought and cut into marketable size and whichever is not required in the market can be made use of. Therefore, in this respect also, forest revenue can be increased. Now with regard to illicit cutting, this can be stopped. I think the reason behind is the low pay given to the staff. The guards and foresters are paid very low. They are doing the duty of the police, but paid less than the police. The police stay in town area but these people have to stay in forests and they are in a disadvantageous position; for the education of their children, they have to maintain separate establishment whereas their pay scale is low. Human nature being what it is, they fall a prey to illicit activities and that is why illicit cutting is going on. The Government should see that their pay scales are increased to their satisfaction so that it would be an incentive to stop this illicit practice.

Now I come to tourist traffic. Ministers tour our District and say it is a very beautiful District. But no provision is made for establishing a tourist centre. I am not only particular about my District. I have toured recently South Kanara. There are also very beautiful spots, especially between Uppunda and Kundapur, and there is sea on the one side and on the other side there is river. There you can construct hutments. I do not mean you may construct permanent structures. You can have temporary buildings like those in Kemmangundi and attract tourist traffic and thereby increase the trade and industry in this area.

Now, I go to the projects in the State, especially Sharavathi Project. The execution of the project is carried on with methods as old as fifteen years. The method is so old that it will not be possible to complete within the scheduled time. If no mechanical contrivances are used, and thereby if progress is retarded, the project will not be completed in the scheduled time and again they will have to revise the estimates because prices of commodities will go up. So, speed is the essence of the execution of this project. To get that speed, wherever possible—I do not say wholesale—mechanical contrivances should be used for the completion of the project. A labourer takes stone over a distance of one furlong to the dam site. It involves much exertion and he has to cover a rough road. So he will not bring so much quantity of stones in a day as required. If in his place a machine is employed, a good volume of work will be done in a limited time. I am told that machinery which is lying idle has been brought from Bhakra Nangal, but it is still under repairs. We must go ahead with the repairs and see that the machinery is used and progress is made in scheduled time. Moreover, I feel that officers of young blood are to be put in charge of the project works. I do not mean that old people should be ignored. Old people have got experience but they don't have energy. I do not mean they can be completely neglected. Their advice can be taken, but execution can be

entrusted to young officers who can execute the works expeditiously.

About N.E.S. blocks, Government is deciding the allotment of N.E.S. blocks and they will consider giving some blocks to North Kanara District. At that time I press for the claim of a N.E.S. block for Yellapur and Kundgod which are the most backward taluks in North Kanara District.

Then I come to public health. In North Kanara District, in the municipal areas or taluk places the hospitals are managed by L.C.P.S. doctors and at least I feel where hospitals are located in N.E.S. or C.D. block area, they should be upgraded and M.B.B.S. doctors and BPNE nurses should be posted for the benefit of the people.

I also make a request for an industrial estate for Dandeli. Dandeli is a growing industrial town. There are nearly three big industries: paper factory, plywood factory and ferro manganese factory. So to feed the big industries, small industries are required. I hope Government would seriously consider starting an industrial estate round about Dandeli.

With these few remarks, I once again thank the Chair for giving me an opportunity to place my few points before the Government and the members of this House.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ (ಗುಬ್ಬಿ).—ನಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಜಯವರೇ, ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಮತ್ತು ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಈ ಎರಡು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮೂರನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖು ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟಂಥ 1959-60 ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಮುಂಗಡಪತ್ರ, ವನ್ನೂ ಹೊಲಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿದ್ದಾಯಿತು. ನಮ್ಮ ಕೈಗೆ ಬಂದಂಥ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ಬಣ್ಣ ಬಣ್ಣದ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ದೇಶದ ಸರ್ವತೋಮುಖವಾದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೋಸ್ಕರವಾಗಿ, ಜನಗಳ ಆಗುಹೋಗುಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಆಶೋತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸುವಂಥ ಯಾವ ಸೂಚನೆಯೂ ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸಾರಿ ಕರಗತವಾಗಿರುವ ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಇವಕ್ಕೆ ಬೂದಿ ರೋಗ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಮಂಕು ಮಂಕಾಗಿವೆ, ಬಣ್ಣ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದೆ. ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ ಇದು ಹೇಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಮೇಕೆ ಕೊರಳನ್ನಿಲ್ಲವು ಸ್ವನ್ನವನ್ನು ಮೇಕೆಮರಿ ಪಾನಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟುನುಬ ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತದೋ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಮೊರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕುಡಿದು ಮರಿ ಹೇಗೆ ನಿರಾಶೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೋ ಅದರಂತೆ ಈ ನಿರ್ಭಾಗ್ಯ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಎರಡು ಕೋಟಿ ಜನ ನಿರಾಶೆಯಾಗುವಂಥ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮುಂಗಡಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾವು ಅದರಮೇಲೆ ಭಾಷಣಮಾಡುತ್ತೇ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ)

ದೇವೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಭಾನು, ಭವಭೂತಿ ಕಾಳಿದಾಸ ಇವರುಗಳು ಯಾವ ರಾಜಾಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ, ಕಾಳಿದಾಸ ಒಬ್ಬನಿದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಕು ಎಂದು ಭೋಜ ರಾಜ ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದನು. ಅದರಂತೆಯೇ ಈ ಮುಂಗಡ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಂಥ ನಾವು ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತು ಕೊಂಡು ದೇಶಾಭ್ಯುದಯವನ್ನು ದೇಶದ ಆಗ ಹೋಗು ಗಳನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಈಡೇರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮನಗಂಡೆವು. ಅನೇಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಅವರು ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿ ಇದು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದು ಹೀಗಿದೆ, ಇದು ಹಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ಸರಿಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಅರ್ಥ ಬರುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಯವರಿತು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಇದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಆಯುಷ್ಯಯುಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೀ ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನಾನು ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ಆಧಾರದಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಅವರು ಮರುಳುಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ: “ನಮ್ಮ ನೆರೆಕೊರೆಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಾದ ಮುಂಬಯಿ, ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಹಾಗೂ, ಆಂಧ್ರ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ರಸ್ತೆ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರ ಹಾಗೂ ಸರಕುಗಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆಯಮೇಲೆ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಸಿವೆಯೆಂದೂ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾವೂ ಸಹ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಮಾಡಬಹುದೆಂದು ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಕಳೆದ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದೆನಷ್ಟೆ. ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಇತರ ಕೆಲವು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಸಹ ಅದೇ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿವೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥ ದೊಂದು ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಧೇಯಕವನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಮಾರು 50 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.” ಇದು ನನಗೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಿದೆ. “ಸರ್‌ಪ್ರಸ್ ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್, ಉಳಿತಾಯದ ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ನಾವೇ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಸುದ್ದಿಯೊಳಗೆ” ಎಂದು ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ನನಗೇನೋ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶದಮೇಲೆ ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಸ್ಟ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೇ ಆಗಲಿ, ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಉಳಿತಾಯದ ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕೇರಳ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಉಳಿತಾಯದ ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇ ಬೇರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಕೇಂದ್ರಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ 57 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಉಳಿತಾಯದ ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ ಇದೆಯೆಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನನಗಾದರೂ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಇಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಾತಿಪತ್ತಿಯ ತಮಗೆ ದೀರ್ಘವಾದ ಅನುಭವವಿದ್ದರೂ ಇಲ್ಲದಹಾಗೆ ನಟಿಸಿ, ಯಾವದೊಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿಯದೆ ಇರುವವರು ಇಂತಹ ಸಣ್ಣ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿದು ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಮರುಳುಮಾಡುವ ಸೋಜಿಗವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಜನತೆಯ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆಣಿಸಿನಪುಡಿಯನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಚೆಲ್ಲುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೋ ನನಗಂತೂ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

6-30. P. M.

ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ, ಹೋದರೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ

ಬಂಡವಾಳವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಏತಕ್ಕೊಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯಾವಯಾವ ಬಾಬುಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಪೌಂಡೇಷನ್‌ಗಳ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ತೆಗೆದಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಈ ಯೋಜನಾಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಂದ ದೊರೆತಿರತಕ್ಕ ಹಣವೆಷ್ಟು; ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಿಂದ ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣವೆಷ್ಟು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನೋಡಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೋದ ಸಾರ್ತಿ ಎಂದರೆ 1958-59ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಧನೆಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನಾದರೂ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ 1959-60ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧನೆಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳವೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವರ ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ತಿರುವಿ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಅಂಥ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳೊಂದೂ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದೆ ನೀವೇನು ಪ್ಲಾನ್ ಪೀರಿಯಡ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರೋ ಆ 146.57 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ನಿಮ್ಮ ರಿವೆನ್ಯೂ ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಎಂದರೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಬರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಲ್ಲ, ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಂತಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ 1958-59 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಮಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದಾಗಿ ಅಶ್ವಾಸನ ನೀಡಿದ್ದೀರೋ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗಲೇ ರಿವೆನ್ಯೂ ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಹಣ ಖೋತಾ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನೀವು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಾತನ್ನು ನಂಬುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ? ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಾತನ್ನು ನಂಬಬೇಕು? ಆದರೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಕದ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಕಾಮತ್‌ರವರೂ, ಕಾಜಲ್‌ಯವರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಮೈಕುಂಠ ಬಾಳಿಗಾ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದು ನೆನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೇಳಿದೆನು. ನಾವು ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರೆ ನೀವು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಘನತೆ ಗೌರವಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ಹಿಡಿಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗತಾನೇ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಕದ ಆ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಭಾಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆದಳಿತ ಇನ್ನು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಎಂದು ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಕದ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳೇ ಇಂದಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬಹಳ ರೆಫರೇಬಲ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಸಾಗಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಅವರಲ್ಲರೂ ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿ ಏನೇನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕೋ ಅದಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಹೇಳಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ಮಾತನ್ನೇ ನಾನಿಗೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ ನವರು ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಏನೇನು ಅಂಕೀ ಅಂತಗಳನ್ನಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಮತ್ತು 1959-60ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅವರು ಆ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಷ್ಟು ಬಂಡಿತ ಶಕ್ತರಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಘಟಾಘೋಷವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಅವರು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿಡಲು ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಾತುರರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅಷ್ಟೂ ಕಾತುರತೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಏತಕ್ಕೊಂದರೆ ಅವರು ನಮಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣದ ಪ್ರತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ:

“ಯೋಜನಾ ಆಯೋಗದವರು 1959-60ನೆಯ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೊದಲು 27-5 ಕೋಟಿ

ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಯೋಜನೆಗಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಶ್ರುತಪಡಿಸಿದರು. ಅದು ನಿರಾಶಾದಾಯಕವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಎರಡನೆಯ ಪಾಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವು ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಮನವಿಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಗುರಿಯು, 14.5 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ನೆರವು ಸೇರಿ, 32.5 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳದಾಗಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈಗ ತಮ್ಮ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯನ್ನಿತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ 2.5 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರಿ ನಾವು ಪುನಃ ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ."

ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿರುವಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಲೇ ಕೇಂದ್ರದವರು ಅಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಅರ್ಥವೇನು? ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆ. ಈಗ ಇನ್ನೂ ನೀವು 2.5 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಅಷ್ಟೇ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಶ್ರೀ ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ ನವರು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅವರು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದೊಡನೆ ಹೋರಾಡಿ ಆರು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದರು. ಈಗ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಶ್ರೀ ಜತ್ತಿಯವರೇ ನೀವೆನು ಧನಸಹಾಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ತಂದರೆಂದು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ನಾವೂ ಸಹ 2.5 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲು ಇದೊಂದು ಮಾರ್ಗ. ಇದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ. ಹಣ ಬಂದರೂ ಬರಬಹುದು; ಬಾರದೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಇರಬಹುದು. It is only a report. ಇನ್ನೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣದ ಪ್ರತಿಯುಲ್ಲ ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದರೆ:

"1959-60ನೆಯ ವರ್ಷದ ಯೋಜನಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಮೂವತ್ತೈದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಏರ್ಪಾಡನ್ನು ನಾವು ಮಾಡಿರುವೆವು. ವಸತಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ನೆರವಿನಂತೆ ಐವತ್ತು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ಸಹ ನಾವು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ."

ಎಂದು ಬೇರೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಒಂದೆರಡು ದಿನಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜಕೀಯರು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಮುಂದೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರವಿತ್ತಿತ್ತು. "ಈ ವಸತಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಗ್ರಾಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ನಾವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ." ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ನೀವೇನೋ ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟಾಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಏನಾಯಿತು? ಮುಂದೆ ನೀವು ಕಟ್ಟುತ್ತೀರೋ, ಬಿಡುತ್ತೀರೋ ಯಾವುದನ್ನೂ ಈ ಸ್ಟೇಜಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೂ ಸಹ ನೀವು ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಅವರು ನಿಮ್ಮ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಅಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಂಬುವು

ದಾದರೂ ಹೇಗೆ? ನಿಮಗೆ ಅವರು ಯಾವ ಪರಮರೆಲ್ಲ ಅಂಥ ಅಷ್ಟೂರೇನನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೋ ನಮಗದು ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನೀವೇನು ಈಗ ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀವೆಂದು ಈ ನಾನಾ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರೋ ಇವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತವಾಗಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಮುಂದೆ ಅಂಥ ಒಂದು ನಂದನವನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂಬ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗಂತೂ ತುಂಬಾ ನಿರಾಸೆ ಮೂಡಿದೆ. ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ದೇಶಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ವರ್ಷವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೂ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಗದೆ 1958-59ರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೋ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಮುಂದೆ ಸಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಬದಲು ನಾವು 1959-60ರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸಾಲಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಯುಕ್ತವೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಹೀಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಟ್ರಿಬ್ಬಲ್ಸ್‌ಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪಂಗಡಗಳವರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉನ್ನತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಕುಂದುಕೊರತೆಗಳ ನಿವಾರಣೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದಿನಂತೆಯೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಪಾಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಜಾತಿಗಳವರ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಗಡಗಳವರಿಗಾಗಿ 80.92 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತಾರು ಸಾವಿರ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಯಿತು; ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಪಾಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ನಾನು ತಮಗೀಗ ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ "ನಿಮಗೆ ಆ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಜಾಗವಾದರೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ? ಆಗ ನೀವೇನು ಕೊಟ್ಟೀರೋ ಆ ಕಿಟಕಿ, ಬಾಗಿಲುಗಳು ಈಗಲೂ ಇವೆಯೇ? ಎಲ್ಲವೇ? ಎಂದು. ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಪಾಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಪಂಗಡದವರಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾತಿಯವರಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ಹಾಸ್ಟಲನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. 1958-59ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿನ ಮುಗಿಯುವುದರೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಇನ್ನು ಮೂರು ಹಾಸ್ಟಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 1958-59ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿನ ಪೂರೈಸುವ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಈ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ತಿಂಗಳು 31ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖಿಗೆ ಆ ಸಾಲಿನ ಮುಗಿಯುತ್ತದೆ; ಎಂದರೆ ಇನ್ನು ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಹಾಸ್ಟಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಮುಗಿಸಲು ನಮ್ಮ ಹಣ ಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಕೈಲಿ ಅಂಥ ಒಂದು ಮಂತ್ರ ದಂಡವೇನಾದರೂ ಇದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಥ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆದನಂತರ ಈ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾವು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಾಗತ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು. 1958-59ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿನ ಮುಗಿಯುವುದರೊಳಗೇ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಜಾತಿಗಳವರಿಗಾಗಿ ಹದಿನಾಲ್ಕು ವಸಾಹತುಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಏಳನೂರ ಹದಿನೈದು ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಎಂಟುನೂರ ತೊಂದೆ ತೊಂದೆ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಡ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ)

ರಾಗಿದೆ. ನೂರ ತೊಂಭತ್ತು ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ತೋಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಮೂವತ್ತಾರು ಹಳೆಯ ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ದುರಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥ ವೇಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂಡಿತ ಯಾರ ಹಿತವನ್ನೂ ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಕೆಲಸಗಳೊಂದೂ ಮುಂದೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಿರರ್ಥಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಅವರಿಂದ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದಾಯಿತೋ, ಆಗ ಅವರು ಅವರ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲೇ ಯಾರು ಅಂಥ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧನವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೆಂದು ನಾನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇನ್ನೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗೋಣ. ಇನ್ನು ಹರಿಜನ-ಗಿರಿಜನರ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಹರಿಜನ-ಗಿರಿಜನರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು 30 ಇತ್ತು. ಸರ್ವಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಅರವತ್ತು ಇತ್ತು. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಹರಿಜನ-ಗಿರಿಜನರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಂತೆ ಆಕರ್ಷಿಸಲು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಎಂದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಶಿವಾಯಿ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನು ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನೇ ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪಂಗಡಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲೂ ತಕ್ಕ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡದೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಅವರು ಗವನ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದೇನೆಂದರೆ: ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿವೇತನಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಐದು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು 1959-60ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಷ್ಟಾದರೆ ಸಾಕೇ! ಆ ಹರಿಜನ-ಗಿರಿಜನರ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನೇನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ಮತ್ತೆ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಏನೋ ಒಂದು ಬಹಳ ನೊಂದ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಹರಿಜನ-ಗಿರಿಜನರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಹಾಗೆ ಉದ್ದುದ್ದ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಏಕೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಮೊಟಕು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರೋ ಅದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನೀವೇನು ಈಗ 1959-60ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಐದು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರೋ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಮಾತು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಉರ್ದು ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಗಾದೆ ಇದೆ. “ದರಿಯಾಮೆ ಸುಷ್ಕಫುಷ್” ಎಂದು ಎಂದರೆ ಸಮುದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಹಾಕಿದರೂ ಅದು ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು; ಆ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆ ಆಕರ್ಷಣೆ. ನೀವು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಯಾರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅಂಥವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿದ್ಯಾಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಯಾರು ಬಡವರಾಗಿ ದ್ರವ್ಯರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೋ ಯಾವ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಅವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಉದಾರವಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾದಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನೀವು ಈ

ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವ ಮುನ್ನ ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತವೂ ಏನು ಭಾಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಬಡವರನ್ನು ಉದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಉದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಸಾರಿದ್ದೀರೋ ಅದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಈಗ ಟಾರ್ ಬಳಿದಂತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅನಕ್ಷರತೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಗುವುಡಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಬಂಡಿತ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದೇ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೌರವ್ ಅವರು ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕವರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಕಣಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಹೇಗೆ ಪಣ ತೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಇಡೀ ಭೂಮಂಡಲದ ಮೇಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯ ಕುಲವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಾಶಪಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಗೆ ಆ ಪರಶುರಾಮ ಬುಷಿ ಪಣ ತೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದನೋ ಹಾಗೆ ಇವರೂ ಸಹ ಪಣ ತೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಅಂದು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದರು. ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಬಾಯಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಮಾತು ತಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲೇ ತಿಳಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತ್ತೋ ಏನೋ ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಶಂಕೆ ಮುಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

ಈ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ನಾನಾ ಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಜನ ಯಾರಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನೋಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಅವರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವೇ ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಾರಾ ಇದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಓದಿದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸು ನೋಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಬಡ ನೌಕರರು ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಹತ್ತೂವರೆ ಗಂಟೆಯಿಂದ ಸಂಜೆ ಐದೂವರೆ ಗಂಟೆಯವರೆಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ದತ್ತತೆ ಇದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದೇ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದ ಶ್ರೀ ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪನವರು, ತಾವು ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಈಗ ಕುಳಿತಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ನೂರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡಮೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಇರಬಾರದು ಎಂಬುದೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಇಚ್ಛೆ, ಆ ರೀತಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದ 21ನೆಯ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಂಡಂತೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ:

“The Government and the House are both alive to the well-being of all their employees and have been doing their best to improve their living standards by providing more amenities like housing, medical facilities, etc.... It is not that the Government is unsympathetic but its capacity is highly limited.”

ಐ.ಪಿ.ಎಸ್., ಐ.ಎ.ಎಸ್. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅವರು ಫೈಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ನೋಟ್ ಹಾಕಿ, ಅದನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಹಿಡಿದು ಹಿಗ್ಗಿದೆ, ಹಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವವರು. ಇವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದು ಒಂದು ಫೈಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ, ಒಂದು ಪತ್ರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತವರು. ಅವರು ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಹಾಗೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಇವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆತುಂಬ ಅನ್ನ ಹಾಕಿ, ಮೈತುಂಬ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಎಲ್ಲ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತೀರಿ,

ಅದೇ ಈ under dog ಇದ್ದಾನಲ್ಲ, non-gazetted ನೌಕರ, ಅವನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ನೀವು ಹೇಳಿದ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು execute ಮಾಡುವವನು ಈ ಬಡ ನೌಕರ. ಅಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಗದವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವುದು, ಫೈಲ್ ಮೇಲೆ ನೋಟ್ ಹಾಕುವುದು ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಗಳು. ತಾವು ಹೇಳಿದುದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಜನತೆಗೆ ತಲುಪಿಸುವವನು ನಾನಾ ಗೆಜೆಟೆಡ್ ನೌಕರ. ಅಂಥವನ ವಿಚಾರ ಬಂದಾಗ ತಾವೂ ತಮ್ಮ ದುಃಖವನ್ನು ತೋಡಿಕೊಂಡಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನಾವು unsympathetic ಆಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲ, sympathetic ಆಗಿ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ, ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವ limited resources ನಿಂದ ನಾವು ಏನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ. 1957ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರಲ್ ಎಲೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಆದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಆ ಹೊತ್ತಿನಿಂದ ಈ ಹೊತ್ತಿನವರೆಗೂ ತಾವು ಈ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಐ.ಎ.ಎಸ್., ಐ.ಪಿ.ಎಸ್. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಐನೂರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ತಾವು ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾಗಿಯೂ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಅನುಕೂಲವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಅದನ್ನು ತಾವು ಏಕೆ ಮಾಡಿರಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. “ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಐ.ಎ.ಎಸ್. ಮತ್ತು ಐ.ಪಿ.ಎಸ್. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ? ಅವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ರೆಕ್ಯಾಡರ್ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ” ಎಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ statistics ಹಾಕಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಲಿವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಬಡ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ತಯಾರುಮಾಡುವವರು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ರೆಕ್ಕೆವನ್ನು ಇಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ತರೆ ಕರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಹಣ ಎಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಬಂದಿರಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವಂತೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನೀವು ಎಲ್ಲೆಯವರೆಗೂ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಏನನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ, ಅಲ್ಲೆಯವರೆಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ efficiency ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅತಿ ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಾನಾ ಗೆಜೆಟೆಡ್ ನೌಕರರು ಹೈದರಾಬಾದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದರೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಎಷ್ಟು ದೂರ ಅತ್ಯಪ್ಪಿ ಎಂಬುದು ಇವರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲವೂ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಲಾರವು. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆತುಂಬಿ ಅನ್ನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡದೆಹೋದರೆ ತಾವು ಕಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಒಂದು solution ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿಯಬೇಕು. ತಾವು ಕುಬೇರನ ಬೆರಸಪುತ್ರರಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ತಾವು ಮರಾಠುತ್ ಇರಾಣಿ, ನ್ಯಾಯ ಶಾಖೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹಂಚುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಆದರೆ General administrationನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ತುಂಬಿ ಅನ್ನವನ್ನು ಹಾಕದೆಹೋದರೆ ಅದರ ಫಲವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರೊಬ್ಬರು ಹೇಳಿದರು: ಏನಾದರೂ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ acknowledgment ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು. ಕಾಗದಪತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರುವುದು ಹಾಗಿರಲಿ, ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕಾಗದಪತ್ರಗಳೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಅವರ ಕೈಗೆ ಹೋದತಕ್ಷಣ ಅವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ waste paper basketನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ, cold war ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದು ಮುಂದೆ

ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರವಾಗಿ ತಾವು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಈ ನಾನಾ ಗೆಜೆಟೆಡ್ ನೌಕರರ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ತಾವು ಏನು ಧೋರಣೆಯನ್ನು ತಳೆದಿದ್ದೀರೋ ಅದರಿಂದ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಿದೆ. ಮೂರು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಂಬಳ ಬರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ 150 ರೂಪಾಯಿ extra allowance ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ ಏಳು ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಒಂಭತ್ತು ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾನೆ ಬಡ ನೌಕರನಾದವನು. ಅವನು ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಪುರಕ್ಕೋ, ಎಡಿಯೂರಿಗೋ, ದಾಸರಹಳ್ಳಿಗೋ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕು, ಅವನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಐದು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಮಗೆ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಕೆಲವರು ನಮಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆಗ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ನವರೂ 20 ಜನ ನಡಸ್ಕೊಂಡರು. ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಮೂಲೆಯಿಂದ, ಈ ಮೂಲೆಯಿಂದ ಏನೋ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಂದು ರಿಕಾರ್ಡ್ ರೂಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಝಣ ಝಣ ಅಲ್ಲಾಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು. ಝಣ ಝಣ ಎಂದು ಶಬ್ದ ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಖಜಾನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದುಡ್ಡು ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ ಬರುವಾಗ ಅನ್ನ ತಂದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಂಜೆ ಆರು ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ತಿನ್ನದೆಹೋದರೆ ಹಳಸಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು. ಅವರ ಪಾಡು ಏನು? ಯಾರೂ ಬರೀ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಈಗ ಅಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿಮಗೂ ಕಷ್ಟನುಖಗಳು ಗೊತ್ತಿವೆ. ಬಡ ನೌಕರರು ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ ಬಂದವರು ಸಂಜೆಯವರೆಗೂ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲ ಬಂದಿರುವ ನಾವು ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ಸಲ ಏನಾದರೂ ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇಂಥದಲ್ಲ ಅವರುಗಳ ಗತಿ ಏನು ಎಂದು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅವರು ಐದಾರು ಮೈಲಿ ದೂರದಿಂದ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ ಎಂಟೂವರೆ ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಓಡಿಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಬಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೋಣವೆಂದರೆ ದುಡ್ಡಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಅತಿವಿನಯ ದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಸಣ್ಣ ಪುಟ್ಟ ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ ತರಗತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ servants ಮತ್ತು ನಾನಾ ಗೆಜೆಟೆಡ್ ನೌಕರರು ಏನಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಚನ್ನಬಸವರಾಯ ಇದೇ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಸಂಬಳವಿರಬಾರದೆಂದು ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರನೆಯ ಬಾರಿ ಕಾಲಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಹಿಂದೆ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮಾಡಿರುವಂತೆ ಏಕೆ ನಡೆಸಬಾರದು? ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾಡದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವರು ಇನ್ನೇನನ್ನೂ ಸಾಧನೆಮಾಡಲಾರರು. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಜನತೆಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಭರವಸೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ಸಲ ಮರೆತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ದುಗ್ಗಪ್ಪ (ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ).—ತಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆಗಳೇನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಹೇಳಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಸಂಬಳ ಕಡಮೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಅನ್ನವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದರೆ ಅನ್ನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ತಾವೆಲ್ಲ ರಾ. ಒದ್ದಿರಿ ತಮಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಲೇಬೇಕು.

ಇನ್ನು Industrial estates ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಭದ್ರಾ ವತಿ ಕಟ್ಟಣ ಮತ್ತು ಉಕ್ಕಿನ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ, ಕೋಲಾರದ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿಗಳಿಗೆ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ)

ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಇವತ್ತು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿ ಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಯಾವ ತರಹದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿ ಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ಅರಿವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ? ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿ ಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ.ವಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ ನವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ, ಅನೇಕ ಹೆಗ್ಗಣಗಳು, ಇಲಿಗಳು ಒಡಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ ಈ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ A to Z ಏರೆಗೆ ಬರೀ ಹೆಗ್ಗಣಗಳು ಇರುವವೇ ವಿನಾ ಇದ ರಿಂದಲೇನೂ ಈ ಶಾಖೆ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿ ಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನಂತೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಬೋರ್ಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಗವರ್ನಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದವರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಯೇ? ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹಾರಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರಲ್ಲ . .

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—The Hon'ble Member will please understand that it is established under an Act of Parliament, to which he is a party and the people are a party. Government did not wantonly form the Board.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹಣವೆಲ್ಲ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಹೀಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ? ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಹೋದರೆ ಯಾವ ರಾಜ್ಯವೂ ಉಳಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಹಾಳಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಧಾನಕರವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು ಉತ್ತಮ ಸರಕಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ದೇಶಾಭಿಮಾನದಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುವಂತಹ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಾನೂ ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕ ವೇಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋದರೆ, ಎಂದರೆ, ವಾಯುವೇಗ, ಮನೋವೇಗ ದಂತೆ ಹೋದರೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಯಾದರೂ ಬಿದ್ದು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೈಕಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುರಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅಷ್ಟೇ. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನೀವು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೂ ಅಭಿಮಾನವಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಜನರಿಗೂ ಅಭಿಮಾನವಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಇತರರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವವರೂ, ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಮೊನ್ನೆ ದಿವಸ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ ನವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಬಹಳ ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಮೆಚ್ಚತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ಮಾತಗಳನ್ನಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಮೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಯಾವ ಸದಸ್ಯರೇ ಆಗಲಿ, ಸಚಿವರೇ ಆಗಲಿ, ವಿಶ್ವಾಸದಿಂದ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸಚಿವರಾಗಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಾನದಿಂದ ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿ ಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡನ್ನು . . .

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—I request the Hon'ble Member to go through the Act of Parliament. An Act passed by Parliament is a thing which ought to be respected by us. If you

do not want it, you can take steps to scrap the Central Act.

Sri Y. VEERAPPA.—If it is defective, it has to be changed.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—The proper thing in that case would be to move the Parliament and change the Act. There is no point in saying that Electricity Board is bad and inefficient. So long as it is functioning within the four corners of the law of the country, to which we are all parties, there is no use of grousing. We can move Parliament to change the law and enact it in such a manner as to serve the best interests of the country.

Mr. SPEAKER.—We will rise at 7 P.M. Hon'ble Member will please close by 7.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I know that it is an enactment of the Parliament. We all know how the Board is functioning. It is not at all satisfactory. Mistakes are being pointed out so that they may be rectified, even though the mistakes may be within the four corners of the Act. ಇದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪರ್ಸೋನಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಹಾಕತಕ್ಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಇದೆ? ಆರಾಧರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಚೀಫ್ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರವರು ಯಾರು?

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಲ್ಲ, ಈಗ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್‌ಗಳು ಎಂದು, Road Transport Corporation, Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Corporation, etc., ಎಂದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಏನೇನೋ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿ ಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ದಕ್ಕತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿದರು ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಏನಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಕೊಯಮತ್ತೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಇಂಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾನ್ವುಗಟ್ಟರೆ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಇಂಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದರಿಂದಲೇನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಉಪಯೋಗವೇ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ 19—20 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಡವರ ಹಾಕಿ ಕೆಲವೇ ಇಂಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ? ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ಹದಿನಾರು ಜನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಎಂದರೆ ಹತ್ತು ಜನ ಪಕ್ಕಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆರು ಜನ ಉಪಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು “ಜಾಮಾತೋ ದಶಮ ಗ್ರಹಃ” ಎಂದ ಹಾಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೇಕೆರಬೇಕು ಸ್ವಾಮಿ? ಏಕೆ ಮೂರು ಜನರಿದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಲದೇ! ಮಾನ್ಯ ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು, ಮುರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು ಮತ್ತು ಜತ್ತಿಯವರು—ಇವರು ಮೂರು ಜನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ! ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ನಿಮಗೇಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಕಾರ್ಪೊ

ರೇಷನ್‌ಗಳು? R. T. D. Corporation, P. W. D. Corporation and Finance Corporation ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಜತ್ತಿ ಯವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ನಂದೀಬೆಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಕುಳಿತು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೇನು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ ಯವರು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿರಬೇಡವೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆಯವರನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರನ್ನೂ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿ.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—What about the Deputy Ministers.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Let them go. Why should they be a burden on the Exchequer? ಏತಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಜನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಎಂದರೆ, ಹತ್ತು ಜನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು, ಆರು ಜನ ಉಪ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು, ಇವರಲ್ಲಬ್ಬರು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮಂಗಳ ಹಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಏಕೆ ಇರಬೇಕು? ಇದ್ದರಿಂದ It is really a waste; ಎಕಾನಮಿ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪಾರಾಯಿತು. ಹಿಂದೆ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ, ನೆಹರೂ ಅವರು ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರು, ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರು ಎಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಾತನ್ನೇಕೆ ಇವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು? ಹೀಗೆ ಆರು ಜನ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರುಗಳಾಗಿ ಏತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು? ಶ್ರೀ ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪನವರು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರುಗಳಿದ್ದಾಗ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಸ್ವಾಮೀ, ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಚನ್ನ ಬಸಪ್ಪನವರಿಗೆ ನಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ರೆಕ್ಕೆಗಳಿದ್ದು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ, ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣನಿಗೆ ಗರಃಡಪ್ಪ ವಾಹನವಾದಂತೆ ಬೇಗನೆ ಕಾರಾದಿ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು (ನಗು).

ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಈಗಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರು ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ತನ್ನ ಜಾತಿಯವರಿರುವ ಕಡೆ ತನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಿರುವ ಕಡೆ ಅವರಿಗೇನಾದರೂ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ದಿವನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣನವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು “ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮುಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಇಳಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ” ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅವರು ಇಳಿದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಮಂಯಪ್ಪನವರು ನಾಲ್ಕುಸಾರಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ಬಹಳ ವ್ಯಸನವಾಯಿತು. ನಾನೂ ಅನೇಕ ಜನ ಯಜಮಾನರನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಯಾವತ್ತಿಗೂ ಅವರಂತಹವರೇ ಮುಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ಇಳಿಯದಿರಲಿ ಎಂದು ದೇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊರೆ ಇಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಯಾವತ್ತಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಇದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ? ‘I shall not descend to the level’ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಅವರು ಈ ಮುಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿದಿದ್ದಾರಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ನೋವುಂಟಾಯಿತು. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿನ ನಮ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಓದುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಾವೂ, ನೀವೂ ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ತಾವು

ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಅದಾಜು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನನಗೇ ಗೊತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ, ತಾವು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಲ್ಲ, ಈಗ ಈ ಬಡ್ಡಿಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಸರ್ವ್ವನ್ನು ಬಡ್ಡಿಟ್ಟು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ? ತಾವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ; 8.6 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಡಿಫಿನಿಟ್ವಾಗಿ ಕೋರಿನಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಸಿಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಎಂಟು ಲಕ್ಷ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ರಾಕೆಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ? ಎಂಟು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಲು ಈಗ ತಾವು ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಉಳಿತಾಯವಾಗಿರು ವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ, ಇದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಇನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಇನಾಂಕಂ ಬರಬೇಕು? ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ಲಾನಿಂಗಿನ ಏನಿನ್ನಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನನಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಎನ್.ಇ.ಎಸ್. ಬ್ಯಾಂಕು ಅರಾಜು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಒಂದು ಜಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಗದಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ದನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಬರುವ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಹೀಗೆ ಹದಿನಾರು ಜನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, ನನಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ, ಆದರೆ ಯಾರ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು accept ಮಾಡುವುದು?

ಮೇ ಎಂಟನೇ ತಾರೀಖು, ಮಾನ್ಯ ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪನವರು 11 ರಿಂದ 12 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿದೇ ಇದೆ. ಹಾಗೇ ನಿಮಗೂ ಹೆನ್ನೊಂದು ತಿಂಗಳೇ ಆಯ್ತು. ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಾಲ ಅಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ನನಗೂ ಸಂತೋಷ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ದುಗ್ಗಪ್ಪ.—ತಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆಗಳೇನಿವೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾಮೀ, ಶ್ರೀ ದುಗ್ಗಪ್ಪನವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಎನ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್. ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಅಷ್ಟೇ.

ಇನ್ನು ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಯಾರನ್ನೋ ತುಂಬುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ.

7 P.M.

ಎನಾಕ್ಸ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಂಪೆನಿ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ನಾನು ಶ್ರೀ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರಿಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಬಹಳ ವಿನಯದ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸ್ವಾಮೀ, ಈ ಆಯವ್ಯಯದ ಮುಂಗಡ ಪತ್ರ ಏನಿದೆ ಈ ಮುಂಗಡ ಪತ್ರ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಜನಗಳ ಉದ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಬರೀ ತೋರಾಣಿಕೆಯ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಮಾಯಾಜಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿಸಬೇಡಿ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕತೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ವನಸ್ಸು ನೋಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲಾರೆ. ಹಣ ಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಪಡೆದು ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡೇ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಸ್ಥಿತಿಯೊಳಗೆ ನಾನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ನೂಕನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. 1959-60ನೆಯ ವರ್ಷದ ಮುಂಗಡ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.)

ಪತ್ರ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನಗಳ ಹಿತಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಅಲ್ಲ. ದೇಶದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀ ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು ಕರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ 3,800 ವೈಲ ರಸ್ತೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಸರ್ ಮಿರ್ಜಾರವರು ಇದ್ದಾಗಿನಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಮೊದಲಯಾರ್, ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಸಿ. ರಡಿಯವರು, ಶ್ರೀ ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರು, ಶ್ರೀ ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪನವರು ಶ್ರೀಜತ್ತಿಯವರ ವರೆಗೆ ಇದು ನಡೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇವರು ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ works have gained momentum. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆಗ್ಸರ್ ಮೆಂಟ್ fail ಆಯಿತು. Works have gained momentum ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಮೇಲೆ ಮುಗಿಯಿತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ದೇಶದ ದುಡ್ಡು. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. I have not addressed a wrong argument before you. ಇಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಅಪಾರತರ ನಿಲ್ಲಬೇಕು. ಆಯಾ ಖಾತೆ ವಿಷಯ ಬಂದಾಗ, ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದೆ, P.W.D. ಇಲಾಖೆ ಏನುಮಾಡಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ನನಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ವಂದಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Before we rise for the day, I have to inform the House that tomorrow there will be no question hour because questions are few. You will get more time for the general debate. We will take the questions in such a way that we will finish all the questions in time.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—At the tail end it might so happen that some of the questions may not be answered at all. That will not be advisable.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I assure the House that there is no chance of any question lapsing without being taken up in this House this time. There is another point which I

want to discuss with the members. That point is, we have to sit for a longer time when the Budget is being discussed. We will have to sit one hour late every day with the result that some of the members have suggested to me why should we not sit at 12 O'clock and rise at 6 P.M.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—We would like to submit that to sit between 12 and 6 will be very inconvenient from the point of view of business. We have to attend meetings and we have got to prepare ourselves. So the suggestion that we may sit at One O'clock and go up to 7 O'clock is acceptable to all.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—It would be convenient if we meet at One O'clock. Regarding rising we leave it to the Chair, whether it is 6 or 7.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I suggest that the upper limit should be 6.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—One hour's time in the morning will go a long way for us to secure necessary information. That being the case 12 O'clock will be most inconvenient.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Let us leave the question open. You just think for yourself and come to some conclusion. But, I must make it quite plain that during the session we have to sit longer hours. The House will now rise and meet tomorrow at One O'clock.

The House adjourned at Seven Minutes past Seven of the Clock to meet again at One of the Clock on Tuesday, the 10th March 1959.